

Charges Against

RICHARD FRANKENSTEIN — ED HALL

WYNDHAM MORTIMER — WALTER N. WELLS

GEO. F. ADDES

AND

AFFIDAVITS AND EXHIBITS IN

SUPPORT THEREOF

•
AUGUST 3, 1938

•
**INTERNATIONAL UNION
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA
GRISWOLD BUILDING
DETROIT, MICH.**

I.

CHARGES FILED BY HOMER MARTIN

II.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF LARRY S. DAVIDOW
AND SUPPLEMENTARY BILL OF PARTICULARS**

III.

**CHARGES DETAILED WITH SUPPORTING AFFIDAVITS
AND EXHIBITS**

IV.

MICHEL'S SWORN TESTIMONY

V.

AFFIDAVITS

VI.

EXHIBITS

INDEX

Charges Filed by Homer Martin	7-9
Opening Statement by Larry S. Davidow	7-18
Supplemental Bill of Particulars	18
Proofs in Support of Charge No. 1-7 Incl.	19
Proofs in Support of Charge No. 8-9 Incl.	20
Testimony of F. J. Michel	20-34

AFFIDAVITS

Adamson, James; Jordan, Elmer;	
Linder, E. C.; Crossley, J. G.;	
Marcham, Chas.; LaFave, Frank	47
Beadle, Frank	48-49
Beadle, Frank	50
Davidow, Larry S.	39
Henson, Francis A.	36
Herbster, Jean	44
Hoskins, Thomas L.	45
Jordan, Elmer	48
Miller, Louis R.	55
Murphy, John V.	35
Netzorg, Leonard B.	42
Pieper, Fred C.	53
Strachan, Allan	43
Tate, John	37-39
Thompson, Howard M.	54
Thornton, Lewis M.	40
Thrasher, Carl F.	45-46
Tucci, Frank P.	41

INDEX (Continued)

Washburn, Lester	50
Washburn, Lester	51-52

EXHIBITS

No. 2	56-57
No. 3	58-59
No. 4	60-61
No. 5	62-63
No. 6	63
No. 7	63
No. 8	64
No. 9	64
No. 10	65
No. 11	66
No. 12a	67-68
No. 12b	69-70
No. 12c	71
No. 12d	72
No. 13a	73
No. 13b	74
No. 13c	75-76
No. 14	77
No. 15	78-80
No. 16a	81
No. 16b	81
No. 17	83
No. 18	82
No. 19a	83

INDEX (Continued)

EXHIBITS

No. 19b	83
No. 20	84
No. 21	85
No. 22	86-87
No. 23	88-89
No. 24	90-91
No. 25	93-94
No. 26	95
No. 27	96
No. 28	97
No. 29	98
No. 30	99-100
No. 31	101
No. 32	102
No. 33	102
No. 34	103
No. 35	104
No. 36	107-108-109
No. 37	110
No. 38	111
No. 39	112
No. 40	113
No. 41	114
No. 42	115
Resolutions	105-106

I

June 29, 1938

TO: Messrs. Richard T. Frankenstein

George F. Addes

Wyndham Mortimer

Ed Hall

Walter N. Wells

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, you are hereby notified that an emergency meeting of the International Executive Board is being called by me for the 25th day of July, 1938, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, to be held at the headquarters of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America in the City of Detroit, State of Michigan, for the purpose of giving you a just and fair trial on the following charges:

1. That you have, with others, conspired by carrying on diverse acts, over a period of time, for the purpose of personal and factional gain, to disrupt and have disrupted the International Union, to interfere with its proper functions, and to bring about a state of chaos within the membership. At three successive meetings of the International Executive Board, you pledged yourselves not to engage in activities for personal or factional gain, but to carry out the proper activities of your office, in accordance with the decisions of the International Executive Board and the Constitution of the International Union. At a regular meeting of the International Executive Board on May 26, 1938, a twenty-point program of objectives was unanimously adopted, each of you pledging solemnly to give full force and effect to that program and to cease any and all activities of a factional character. However, in violation of this twenty-point program, you conspired together seeking to set aside your pledges for personal and factional gain, thus repudiating the aforesaid unanimously adopted program. You took advantage of the temporary absence of three members of the International Executive Board and the International President and appropriated to yourselves the authority and functions of the International Executive Board and the International President for the purpose of working a fraud upon the Union.
2. That you did seek, by these means, to appropriate the apparatus of the Union and the authority of the International President and Executive Board for the furtherance of personal and factional ends, and you attempted to usurp the authority and functions of the International President and the International Executive Board, in violation of the Constitution of the International Union.
3. That you did issue to the public press statements divulging the private business of the Union and statements which were false and inimical to the interests of the Union and calculated to create a state of confusion in the minds of the membership as to the true condition of the affairs of the Union and further statements vilifying and slandering the International Union and members of the International Executive Board. That you, by such activities which were contrary to the express decision of the International Executive

Board, violated your oath of membership in the Union, your oath of office, and your solemn pledge not to engage in factional activities.

4. That you did carry on a program of vilification and abuse against the International Union and its officers and members and advocated policies contrary to the policies of the International Union and calculated to divide and split the Union, for which purpose you solicited funds through the United States mails for the purpose of carrying on activities dual to and in opposition to the International Union.
5. That in order to further your disruptive activities, you did divert sums of money from the International Union.
6. That by the gravity of the acts described above you did serve to bring about a situation which threatened to jeopardize the unity and the proper functions of the International Union, to jeopardize its prestige and its reputation, thus creating an emergency necessitating your suspension by me, in accordance with the power vested in me by the Constitution of the International Union.
7. Following your suspension, necessitated by the emergency situation created by the above-described acts, you have, in pursuance of your conspiracy to undermine the International Union and its discipline, continued to make public statements concerning the internal affairs of the International Union, statements which were untrue and which are harmful and injurious to the International Union and bring reproach upon our organization.
8. That you have not ceased, since your suspension, to commit acts for personal and factional purposes, with the objective of bringing about further disruption and confusion of the business of the Union by attempting to tie up the funds of the International Union and preventing it from meeting its current obligations; by attempting to persuade and persuading local unions to violate the Constitution of the International Union by urging them to refrain from paying their per capita tax; by attempting to prevent the publication and issuance of "The United Automobile Worker", the official publication of the Union, thereby to frustrate one of the necessary functions of the Union; by attempting to prevent and causing to prevent the International Union from receiving from the Post Office Department mail properly belonging to the International Union, thus attempting to cause great detriment to the proper functioning of the Union and working injury to the membership.
9. That, since your suspension, your activities designed to split the Union have not ceased, for you have attempted to divert and are diverting funds and communications from the International Union which properly belong to the International Union, and have converted to your own use property of the International Union. In further pursuance of your factional ends, you have attempted to and are attempting to disrupt meetings of local unions, performing acts of rowdyism and creating confusion in the minds of the membership. Since your suspension, you have continued to refuse to recognize the authority of the International President and the International Executive Board and the provisions of the Constitution, and have carried on a program of open incitation and rebellion against the authority of the International Union and against the interests and welfare of the membership.

By reason of the acts aforesaid and others, all of you have been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and member of the International Union, and betrayal of the trust placed in you by the members of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America.

You will please be present at the time and place above described, ready to proceed to trial as provided in the Constitution of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America.

Yours sincerely,

HOMER MARTIN,
International President

II.

Opening statement of Larry S. Davidow to be considered as a bill of particulars.

Mr. President, I want to make a brief statement of what we expect to prove in support of the charges filed by the International President against the suspended officers. We expect to show that by conspiracy of disrupting the organization, of preventing it from functioning properly as a legal union, of carrying on for personal and factional gain, of attempting to bring about chaos within the membership, that within not later than some time in the early spring of 1937 that the first evidence, not the first evidence, but a very substantial demonstration of this conspiracy was made manifest during and following, particularly following the meeting of the International Executive Board in the city of Cleveland in March, 1937, when a certain motion was passed concerning the proper duties and responsibilities of various international officers, that following the adoption of that motion, three of five international officers, Messrs. Hall, Addes and Mortimer, took it upon themselves and definitely planned to bring about a situation whereby in violation of the laws of the International Executive Board of its rules and the constitution of the organization, they were going to act as the executive committee of the International Union between sittings of the International Executive Board in absolute violation of the right of the president named as the chief executive of this International Union.

That they, without authority, arrogated to themselves the power and sought to make impossible the conduct of the International Union, by claiming it was their right, in view of this particular motion which had been passed, to act as the executive committee, and give instructions to the International president.

That after five weeks or so of constant interference on the part of these gentlemen, with the efforts of the president to carry on his proper functioning as international president, the international president was obliged to and did call a meeting of the International Executive Board in the city of Washington in the month of April.

But among the purposes there the issue was clearly raised that the international president would have to definitely explain and define the division of responsibility because the president indicated he could not and would not carry on with the efforts on the part of those three and others supporting them, to capture control of the organization and frustrate and defeat the manifest purpose of the International Union's membership in designating who their chief executive should be.

We expect to show that during the course of this Executive Board meeting—the Executive Board that consisted of twelve members and at which time the officers had a right to be present and express opinions but not vote—Mr. Mortimer left the meeting, this meeting being held in the executive room of the United Mine Workers, remained ten minutes or so afterwards, or came in shortly afterwards and that ten minutes or so later, John L. Lewis, John Brophy, Lee Pressmen came into the room, that previous to such coming, these three men whom I have already mentioned, together with others, urged that an administrator be appointed by John L. Lewis to take over and administer the affairs of the International Union.

In other words, we expect to show you that this maneuver of breaking the constitution of the International Union and outreaching the well-known decision and desire of the membership as they were reflected, as they were

manifested at the International Convention had a long time before when it elected the officers of the International.

That open manifestation of such was made in the Board meeting of May, or April, rather, of 1937.

We expect to show to you further that following that event, particularly in the city of Flint, during the summer of 1937 and previous to the convention in Milwaukee and afterwards, Robert Travis, by common reputation a Communist, was complained against because of the fact that instead of carrying on to organize the unions in that area, in Flint, was carrying on a cabal in arranging for communists to get offices of strategy, and seeking to dominate and to place the International Union and its members in those regions under the control of what is called the "Unity group," which from the very beginning has been dominated by the Communists and shared by others of opinions not so far from theirs.

We expect to show that in the month of February, 1938, at the time that the celebration was held commemorating the year's anniversary of the successful conduct of the General Motors strike in Flint, a unity steering committee caucus was held in the Dresden Hotel, at which meeting were representatives of the unity steering committee from the various locals in the city of Flint, and that there were present at that meeting Messrs. Addes, Hall and Mortimer and Robert Travis; that at that meeting which was called for the avowed purpose of selecting a slate or slates to be, of course, run in the various elections of the locals in that city. During the discussion in that meeting, Ed Hall made the remark, in substance, that he did not care who the presidents were, he was out to get control. What he was interested in, in substance, was to get control of the local unions so that they would kick out the International president, mentioning him by a somewhat undignified name. As I said a moment ago, this meeting occurred in the month of February, 1938.

February, 1938, about that time. I fix it specifically as being in the neighborhood of the celebration of the anniversary of the successful conduct and conclusion of the General Motors strike.

We expect to show to you that this so-called unity group carried on these machinations in its efforts to seize control of the International Union in defiance of the expressed will of the majority of its membership.

It was made manifest during the International Convention in the month of August, 1937, that the majority of the delegates there were persuaded to compromise the issue by re-electing Messrs. Addes, Hall, and Mortimer, upon the assurance that factionalism would end, they would all go out unitedly.

We expect to show to you that on a Saturday night during that convention, George Addes made an appeal to the convention, that they forget these animosities, or words to that effect, and that they go out unitedly from the convention.

We expect to show to you on the following morning, on a Sunday morning—on a Monday morning, rather, this address by George Addes occurred on a Saturday night. I think it was—it was some time during Sunday and

the following morning, Monday morning, he expressed apology for having made that statement of going out unitedly and said in substance, "I had to do it, the votes were against us anyway, but you go back to your local union and tell the people what this is all about so that when the next convention comes around our side will be on top."

We expect to show to you that this conspiracy on the part of these three members and others continued and that particularly directly chargeable as conspiracy were the following acts:

A series of what we may describe as poison pen letters, began to be sent out at the beginning of March, signed by "Unity" or typed as such.

We expect to show to you from all the circumstances that these poison pen letters were written at the direction of Wyndham Mortimer and his associates described, and others; that a post-office box number—a post-office box was obtained at the Detroit post-office, the application of which was signed by Robert Travis, a communist by reputation, and may I say that we shall show that Wyndham Mortimer by reputation is also a communist—that in this application for this post-office box number 1291—that was the box number that was finally issued. Robert Travis gave as his address, ostensibly his business address, 1108 Griswold Building, which is the office that was shared by Ed Hall and Wyndham Mortimer.

We expect to show to you further that before the post-office box was issued the post-office department communicated with—I want to add that the other recommendation, in order to secure this post-office box, the names of two persons were given as reference and the names of the persons given as reference in this application by Robert Travis were George F. Addes and Wyndham Mortimer, that the address given on the application of Addes was in the Griswold Building and the address given by Wyndham Mortimer was on Second Boulevard, the numbers you will get later on.

We expect to show to you further before this post-office box was issued the post-office people got in touch with Wyndham Mortimer and George F. Addes to check on Robert Travis and get their approval for the use of the box, and that as soon as that box was obtained there unity letters that had come without any address began to carry on them letterheads—or the envelopes, and in the contents of the letters, "Box, post-office box, 1291, Detroit, Michigan."

We expect to show to you further that the order for the rubber stamps that was put on these envelopes was given by George F. Addes to Gregory, Mayer & Thom on an official purchasing order of the International Union marked for the use of Mortimer.

We expect to show to you further that International funds were used to pay for that rubber stamp so used.

We expect to show to you further that International Union stationery was used, stamped "Post-office Box 1291" to send out the vicious propaganda contained in what I have described as the poison pen letters.

I do not know how many of you are familiar with these poison pen letters but those of you who are will recall that a most vicious, libelous, unfair and untrue attack was made upon the administration, upon Homer Martin in particular; vicious statements were made, an appeal was made to create a dual organization; appeal was made to solicit funds to be sent to Box 1291, Robert Travis, 1108 Griswold Building, offices,—at that time of Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall.

We expect to show to you that a whole series of poison pen letters were sent out that way which constituted a malicious, unfair and unprincipled attack upon the International Union, its discipline, its administration and was an affront to the membership of the Union which had elected the administration into office.

We expect to show to you further that in this conspiracy which carried on in the way I have described, the details of which you will get during the course of the testimony to be given, Walter Wells and Richard Frankenstein entered actively and completely some time toward the end of April, and we expect to show to you as we get into it they came in contact definitely and openly, at least Richard T. Frankenstein, with nationally known leaders of the Communist party of the United States.

We expect to show to you that Richard T. Frankenstein, under the guise of seeking to end factionalism, invited Homer Martin and the committee to call upon and meet with so-called national leaders of the Communist party at the home of Wyndham Mortimer and get the advice of the Communist party on how to solve the so-called factional problems within the International Union.

We expect to show to you that Homer Martin declined the invitation, the committee declined the invitation, and that Richard T. Frankenstein, himself, visited with these gentlemen at least on one occasion at the home of Wyndham. I mean, Messrs. Gebert, W. Z. Foster and William Weinstone, known by all and self-admitted members of the Communist party.

We expect to show to you further that this conspiracy so enlarged and entered into by Walter Wells and Richard T. Frankenstein, despite the fact that at a meeting called by—a regular meeting of the International Executive Board in May of this year, adopted unanimously a twenty-plank program which was signed by each member of the International Executive Board. That these five people continued their conspiracy to carry on this factional and personal controversy in their own behalf and those with whom they were identified.

We expect to show to you that at a meeting called for the purpose of considering only one matter, and that was an insurance proposal which had been before the Board for some time, due to the absence of three of the Executive Board members and the International president, which resulted in this unity group having a temporary advantage of eleven to ten substantially so that in violation of the calling of a special meeting by the International president and in violation of every known rule of parliamentary procedure covering the scope of business that may be transacted at a special meeting called for a particular purpose, these gentlemen, in conspiracy with others, planned to seize control of the administration, setting up a false majority or claiming to be the administration and take hold of the affairs of the International Union in defiance of the authority of the International President and of the regularly and duly constituted majority of the Board.

We expect to show to you that these gentlemen illegally planned to enlarge the agenda and that after the first meeting these gentlemen resorted to a secret caucus in the Book Cadillac Hotel, at which time they definitely planned to take over the administration of the following day.

We expect to show to you that solemn pledges and promises had been made at different times with constant efforts towards cooperation instead of conspiracy; that the International president was driven to the conclusion that with a 20-point program violated which had been unanimously adopted, an attempt was made to seize power because of his absence and the absence of others not in accord with their position, the situation was of such an emergency character by reason of what had transpired and what that situation might result in in the future, that he adjourned the meeting and following shortly thereafter because of the emergency situation created suspended these five men.

We want to prove to you, gentlemen, that Wyndham Mortimer after Robert Travis was fired from his position in Flint because of his betrayal of his trust and treachery in carrying on activities for the Communist party rather than for the International Union. Wyndham Mortimer was instrumental in securing for Robert Travis a position in the east as an organizer for another organization. We shall present proof of that.

I want to go back for a moment. We will also show you that in this effort to carry out their factional and personal gain to the detriment of the International Union, that Wyndham Mortimer, despite the fact that he was entrusted by the International President with the responsibility of organizing the Farm Implement Division under the UAWA, at the same time secretly in correspondence with those of communist reputation and dealing in, writing for papers with communistic attitudes, indicating to them how they should write articles to justify the delay and failure to organize the Farm Implement Industry. The failure of Wyndham Mortimer to organize the Farm Implement Industry is given some explanation of an interesting character by the remark that he stated to the International president when called upon to account for his stewardship of his trust.

We expect to show to you that on May 5th, a few days before the Executive Board meeting convened, at which time this twenty-point program was adopted, Robert Travis from New Jersey wrote Richard Frankenstein a letter. Some of the observations there were indications of a desire to support Mr. Frankenstein in his position. How Mr. Travis became familiar with his position may be inferred from the fact that he was then in direct contact with well-known communists of national reputation. It is interesting to observe, as we shall prove, that while this letter was written by Robert Travis on May 5th, the meeting of the International Executive Board intervened during which the twenty-point program was adopted in which they all pledged to end factional disputes and work for the good of the International Union, on June 1st, before anyone anticipated the special meeting which Homer Martin called for June 8th or 9th, Richard Frankenstein wrote Robert Travis a letter acknowledging receipt of a communication from Travis on May 5th in which in effect he said: "Glad to get your good opinion. Sorry I did not know then what I know now. I anticipate your support in the future." Not the exact words, but that is the substance of the letter written by Richard T. Frankenstein on June 1st after he had signed his name to the twenty-point program.

We expect to show to you that following the suspension of these five men, Addes, Mortimer, Hall, Wells and Frankenstein, they, together with others, enlarged their conspiracy in scope and became bolder and sought to paralyze the legitimate and proper and necessary activities of the International Union.

I might go back for a moment and say that in this special meeting that was finally adjourned in June, 1938—

June, 1938, following the adjournment of the meeting, these five gentlemen and others issued false and misleading press statements as to the situation within the union, claiming that they were the administration, statements which were intended and calculated to mislead the entire membership, creating chaos and confusion in their minds as to the true status of administration in the union.

Now, following their suspension they actually did seek to paralyze the activities of the union, by, among other actions, trying to prevent the banks from honoring the checks signed by the acting secretary-treasurer duly and legally elected by the International Executive Board, that through their

counsel, at least, they sought to intimidate and threaten the executives of the two local banks in Detroit, the National Bank of Detroit and the Detroit Bank in an effort to prevent the banks from honoring checks made by the properly and duly accredited agents of the International Union; and that it was after a great deal of discussion and persuasion that this attempt on the part of these five men failed. In making this attempt, damage was done to the International Union not only by its checks not being able to be honored to take care of the current obligations of the International Union, including the matter of paying the proceeds so that mail otherwise might have come that did not come into the International Union, but also by the issuance of statements to the press. Brother Wells, for instance, sent a telegram to California saying the union funds have been tied up, trying to create the impression that the union could not function unless they were reinstated, trying to create the impression that on one could be paid because they had successfully tied up funds, trying to create confusion and demoralize the people working for the International Union so in turn to demoralize it and prevent the International Union from carrying on its necessary work.

We expect to show you that these gentlemen went to the United States Post-Office authorities and tried to persuade them to prevent mail belonging to the International Union from being delivered to the International Union.

We will show you that an effort was made to persuade counsel representing these five men that during this period of disagreement until the issue was settled that by mutual consent the mail addressed to all parties concerned as it came into the Griswold Building be opened in the presence of proper post-office authorities and let the mail be sorted out and that mail which was honestly the property of the International Union be delivered to the Union and that mail which was obviously personal in character be delivered to those individuals; that the letter that was so sent after a telephonic conversation with the representative, with the legal representative from Mr. Sugar's office, representative for these men, was ignored, never answered and nothing was ever done to cure that problem and that for days, days, necessary and proper mail that belonged to the International Union was held up to the obvious disadvantage and detriment of the International Union.

We expect to show to you further that they went out of their way and got in touch with the printer who was printing the Auto Workers' paper, the weekly publication, and sought to browbeat the publisher by saying, "You aren't going to be paid, don't you publish the paper," thereby interfering with the obvious and necessary activities of the International Union as required, made mandatory by the constitution itself.

We expect to show to you that weekly letters were sent out first signed by George Addes himself and then signed by other officers and then signed by others than the suspended officers at different intervals of time, asking the membership in the local unions to violate the constitution, to refuse to recognize the proper legal authorities of the International Union, to sabotage the union by diverting of the funds that naturally and properly belonging to it to this conspiracy for actional and personal gains, thereby to demoralize and destroy the International Union.

We expect to show to you that these suspended officers carried on an open campaign of vilification and falsifying before local meetings, local union meetings and other places of meetings, libelous, untrue and false remarks about the International Union and its representatives and officials; that they did everything in their power to have these unions violate the constitution which required the per capita tax to be sent promptly at a certain time to the International Union, and failure to do which makes the union liable to suspension and the disqualification of the officials responsible for such conduct for a period of two years from holding any office.

We expect to show to you that since the suspension as I have indicated, that the suspended officers made it their job to go traveling around to union meetings, local union meetings, with or without consent or permission, attending local union meetings and there making false statements concerning what the situation was and attacking the administration, attacking the responsible international officers with the expectation of splitting the union, causing great harm to the welfare of the organization.

We expect to show to you that they carried on an open campaign to invite the membership of the local unions to rebel against legitimate and proper authority of the International Union.

We expect to show to you by competent witnesses and proper documentary proof, that these gentlemen have been guilty of conduct unbecoming officers and members of this International Union. They have betrayed the trust placed in them by the membership and are subject to whatever disciplinary action as this Board in its judgment shall decide.

We expect to show to you that during the convention in Milwaukee, this unity caucus group, that Ed Hall maintained some elaborate quarters in the City of Milwaukee, expended large sums of money for alcoholic liquor and other refreshments, and that he attempted to defraud the International Union by having the Union pay from what was obviously an activity of the unity group dominated by Communists and joined in by others, and that an effort to defraud the union was countenanced by George F. Addes who obviously knew or should have known that in contract with the bill of one or \$200.00 which was uniformly submitted by other International officers for a like stay in the same hotel and like accommodations, Ed Hall submitted a bill which was enormously out of proportion to the bills submitted by others under similar circumstances and we claim that action on the part of George F. Addes in letting that go through and approving it, was a part of the efforts of the conspirators with whom he worked, Addes, Mortimer, Hall and others to defraud the organization, to frustrate the will of the majority of the people and seize control of the organization.

I want to say further that as one of the last events of what these accused have been doing, we expect to show to you that as recently as ten or twelve days ago in the City of Muskegon, where a complaint had come in that an audit of the books was necessary in the Norge local, and the International office elected the International representative in that district to go in and make an audit, that the audit was commenced and the audit on the face of it apparently had nothing to do with the controversy that is now the subject of this trial, that after several hours of peaceful conduct of this audit, an audit made in compliance with the constitution and to which the local union had to submit under the express language of the constitution, that the financial secretary ordered the International representative to desist and cease from further making an audit of the books of that local, indicating that he had been in consultation with George F. Addes and Walter Wells and that as a result of such conversations no further audit would be permitted.

That Walter Wells and George Addes shortly thereafter met with a committee, a committee of the local union in Muskegon, on which was the personnel director of the Norge Company, a man whom Walter Wells personally knew, particularly in view of the fact that he had been an executive of that local. The expenses of the committee's visit to Detroit were met and paid for by the Company, and Wells and Addes went back to Muskegon with the avowed purpose of breaking up the meeting that was being conducted by the administrator for that local union and as part of the object for that meeting, we charge Addes knew or must have known that this personnel

director was in that committee that went back there for the purpose of breaking up the meeting of the administrator, seeking to interfere with the work of the administrator as defined in the constitution, for the purpose of imposing upon the membership there an agreement with the management which the members had turned down several times and which Walter Wells insisted, as well as George Addes they must adopt an agreement which proposed to accept a ten per cent cut in wages.

I want to show that Addes and Wells dictated a series of proposed resolutions which they wanted adopted at this meeting of the administrator, which would finally result in a resolution adopting and accepting the proposed contract with the management which included a ten per cent cut in wages.

We want to show further that as a result of the intercession of Addes and Wells the financial secretary of the local union insisted upon another audit saying that the management would pay for it. We shall have some documentary evidence on that subject.

I will also say that we expect to show that Ed Hall appeared at the meetings of groups of members of the local union officials, trying to persuade them to form some sort of incorporation which would remove from the union, control of the union funds and place them beyond the control of the union.

We say that all of those actions are proof of the conduct on the part of the suspended officers in their efforts to disrupt and wreck the union for personal and factional gain.

I want to say further as a matter of interest that this audit which Addes and Hall—which Addes and Wells tried to present in the city of Muskegon finally disclosed a shortage of over a thousand dollars.

I also want to say that during the course of this testimony we shall show that Ed Hall made false and misleading statements of alleged organization activities in the city of Anderson, Indiana, claiming he had organized 10,000 members as a result of which the International Union was misled to its detriment. We expect to prove that this was done as part of a conspiracy on his part as an individual to disrupt the organization and make its work ineffective and ineffectual.

SUPPLEMENTARY BILL OF PARTICULARS

Further amplification of the charges filed by the International President regarding advocacy of unauthorized strikes:

1. That among the acts of conspiracy described in the charges, Ed Hall did in the early part of June, 1937, advise members of the International Union in the City of Pontiac, working for General Motors Corporation, Fisher Body Plant No. 1, to stage an unauthorized strike. Said Ed Hall did say at the time, "Well, shut her down. A couple more strikes won't hurt you any."
2. That during the same month of June, 1937, President Homer Martin did announce that any unauthorized strikes would have to stop. Publication of this announcement was made at that time. Ed Hall had called upon Mr. Ed. Fisher, of General Motors Corporation, regarding the so-called "Tar Barrel" incident in Pontiac at the Fisher Body Plant. At the meeting, Mr. Fisher turned to Ed Hall and said: "If your union intends to live up to this announcement in this morning's paper—" Ed Hall then interrupted and said: "Just a

minute; that might be the feeling of Martin, but by God, that is not the way I feel."

3. That during the same month of June, 1937, Ed Hall had a conversation with the International representative of the Union at Tarrytown, N. Y., regarding grievances of members of the union by the management of General Motors. At that time, complaints were being made that grievances were not being taken care of and that they were raising hell with him, to which Ed Hall replied, "Why don't you have a God damn strike in Tarrytown, N. Y., and show General Motors that you have a union there." Ed Hall further stated: "Think it over; gives those God damn sons of bitches a damn good sit-down strike." That the union representative in Tarrytown, N. Y., said that he would consider the suggestion, whereupon said Ed Hall replied: "The God damn trouble is with you. I don't blame these guys for raising hell with you. They have a damn good reason for raising hell."

LARRY S. DAVIDOW,
General Counsel, International Union.
U. A. W. A.

III.

PROOFS IN SUPPORT OF CHARGE NO. 1

1. Testimony of Francis J. Michel.
2. Hoskins Affidavit.
- 2a. Thompson Affidavit.
3. Acts of disruption by Wyndham Mortimer previous to suspension. Exhibits 8, 9, 10.
4. Wyndham Mortimer Sabotaging Farm-Implement organization Campaign. Exhibits 12a, 12b, 12c and 12d. Exhibits 12a, 13b, 13c and 13d. Exhibits 14, 15 and 16a.
5. Organization of "poison pen" activities. Affidavit of Leonard B. Netzorg. Exhibits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 and 17.
6. George Addes. Affidavit of Thrasher on conspiracy of anti-administration activity. Passing for approval Ed Hall's swindle statement. Peiper's Affidavit. Joint authority for poison pen letters—Exhibits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 17. Affidavit of Leonard B. Netzorg.
7. Ed Hall. Exhibits 18, 19a, 19b, 20, 21. Affidavits of Thorton, Tucci, Murphy. Peiper's Affidavit.
8. Richard Frankenstein. Affidavits of Jean Herbster and Alan Strachan.
9. Emergency created by acts of five suspended officers. Affidavit of John Tate. Newspaper clippings, Exhibit 22, 23, 24. Affidavit of Francis Henson.

PROOFS IN SUPPORT OF CHARGE NO. 2

Affidavit of Tate. Newspaper clippings. Affidavit of Francis Henson.

PROOFS IN SUPPORT OF CHARGE NO. 3

Affidavit of Tate. Newspaper clippings.

PROOFS IN SUPPORT OF CHARGE NO. 4

Exhibits 2 to 7, inclusive.

PROOFS IN SUPPORT OF CHARGE NO. 5

Ed Hall—financial deal. Affidavit of Fred Pieper.

PROOFS IN SUPPORT OF CHARGE NO. 6

Affidavit of John Tate. Newspaper clippings. Exhibits 22, 23, 24. Affidavit of Francis Henson.

PROOFS IN SUPPORT OF CHARGE NO. 7

Exhibit 25, 26.

PROOFS IN SUPPORT OF CHARGE NO. 8

Re: Banks and Post-office. Affidavit of Larry S. Davidow. Exhibits 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 38. Re: Local Unions—Exhibits 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42., Prevent issuance of United Aut Worker. Affidavit of Miller.

PROOFS IN SUPPORT OF CHARGE NO. 9

Re: Breaking up meetings—Affidavits of Elmer Jordan, Linder, et al.

Re: Muskegon Norge Local—Affidavits of Washburn, Beadle, Brice, et al.

Re: Attempt to incorporate local union to place funds beyond control of International—Affidavits of Elmer Graskamp and James Sieg, Exhibit 39.

FRANCIS J. MICHEL, having been first duly sworn by the Notary Public and Court Reporter, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DAVIDOW:

Q. Your full name, Mr. Michel?

A. Francis J. Michel.

Q. Will you speak a little bit louder so that the entire Board may hear you?

A. Francis J. Michel.

Q. You are a member of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America?

A. I am.

Q. Since when?

A. Since the fall of 1933.

Q. You belong to what local union?

A. I belong to the local union No. 58.

Q. You now hold a position with the International Executive Board of this International Union?

A. I do.

Q. You are a member of it?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you first become a member of the International Executive Board?

A. I was appointed by the American Federation of Labor as a Board member and elected—my appointment was approved by election of the delegates of the Wisconsin Regent.

Q. Let me ask you when it was that you were first appointed? Can you give us the year?

A. That was in 1935, I believe.

Q. When was it that you were elected?

A. At the same time, it was a question of my appointment being approved by election of that regent.

Q. Do you know all the defendants in this matter, Walter Wells, Ed Hall, Wyndham Mortimer and Richard Frankenstein?

A. I do.

Q. You also know George F. Addes who now sits at their table as associate defense counsel, you know him?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you first learn of the organization or existence of what has been called the unity group?

A. You are asking for my opinion?

Q. Yes, your best—

A. When I first noticed that?

Q. Yes.

A. I would say immediately after the South Bend convention.

Q. Was that in 1936?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, can you tell us whether it is common knowledge that the Unity Group had been dominated by Communists?

A. It is my opinion that it was common knowledge that the Unity Group was dominated by Communists.

Q. (By Mr. Davidow, continuing): What is it that you first learned after the South Bend convention in 1936 concerning the activities of this Unity Group?

A. Again, it was my opinion that it was common talk that Wyndham Mortimer at that time first vice-president of the International was to replace President Homer Martin before the next convention.

Q. State whether at that time—

Q. (By Mr. Davidow, continuing): I come for the moment to the Executive Board meeting that occurred at Cleveland in the month of March, 1937; do you remember whether at that meeting a motion was adopted concerning the respective duties of the International president and the Executive Board and other officers?

A. As I remember, and I think the minutes will show, that there was action taken there interpreting just who Board members represented, if any, between sessions of the General Executive Board.

Q. State whether or not a motion was carried which—withdraw that. After that meeting of the Executive Board in March of 1937 at Cleveland, what, if anything, happened in relation to the defendants Hall, Addes, and Mortimer as to alleged authority concerning the International president? I mean did any controversy develop following that March meeting in Cleveland as to the respective authorities of different officers?

A. Yes, there was a controversy developed which was disclosed to the Board by President Martin at a special called session of the Board in Washington.

Q. May I interrupt to ask you whether or not that special session was convening at Washington in April, 1937?

A. Yes.

Q. Did that meeting convene at the Executive Board hall of the United Mine Workers?

A. Yes, it did.

Q. Now, tell us briefly what that disclosed.

A. President Martin stated that since the Board meeting in Cleveland which by the motion that I have mentioned which gave the Board members no power, representing no one between Board sessions, that since that meeting he had been unable to properly administer the affairs of the International Union; giving as a reason that the officers of the International who sit on the Board with voice but not vote, had established themselves as an executive committee; as an executive committee because of the fact that they had not only used that committee to advise the president, but had asked him to abide by a vote of that committee and that increasingly he could not administer the affairs of the International because at any time that he disagreed with the committee there would be no cooperation, so he had called the Board together to have the Board clearly define and interpret the duties of the officers under the constitution.

Q. Let me ask you this, Mr. Michel, if I may interrupt for the moment, going back for a moment, state whether or not Wyndham Mortimer was a member of the Unity Group when you first heard about them.

A. When I first heard about what?

Q. About the existence of the Unity Group which was dominated by Communists.

A. I don't remember the exact time that the who who I—my opinion was, maneuvering for control; I don't know when they first called themselves Unity but it is my opinion, and general opinion, I believe, that regardless of the name, it was totally one group.

Q. Of which Mr. Mortimer was a member of the group?

A. That is right.

Q. Let me go back for a moment. How many officers were there at that time in April or March—March and April of 1937?

A. There were five general officers.

Q. Those five included Homer Martin, President; Mortimer, then first vice-president?

A. First vice-president.

Q. Ed Hall, second vice-president; Walter N. Wells, third vice-president and George Addes as secretary-treasurer?

A. Included all of them.

Q. And at that time this Unity Group on the Board, I mean of these five officers, I mean how many members out of the five officers, how many were of the Unity Group?

A. It is my opinion that three of them were in the Unity Group.

Q. Which three were they?

A. Those three were Wyndham Mortimer, Ed Hall and George F. Addes.

Q. Now, do you remember the discussion that occurred following Homer Martin's revelations to the Board in Washington in April of this continuous conflict with the three officers who having three out of the five persons has offices attempted to direct his conduct and failing to succeed in that refused to cooperate with him in the affairs of the International Union?

A. May I have the first part of that question read?
(Thereupon the first part of the question was read by the reporter.)

A. May I answer that generally by inserting that there was a resolution adopted at that session by the Board clearly defining the duties of the officers.

A. I direct your attention to what we shall have marked as Board's Exhibit 1—

(Thereupon a document was marked Board's Exhibit 1, which consists of 26 pages, for identification by the reporter.)

Q. And ask you first if this was the official copy minutes of the Board as sent out by the International secretary-treasurer to the Board members?

A. It was.

Q. I now direct your attention to page 25 of this exhibit and ask you if this is the resolution appearing on that page, is the one to which you refer?

A. Yes, that is the resolution.

MR. DAVIDOW: The heading is: "This special meeting was held in the United Mine Workers of America Headquarters, Washington, D. C." Due to the absence of President Martin, the morning session was adjourned until two P.M. That session began at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. This particular action that I find here evidently was taken on the session of May 5th. Now I am reading from page 25: "The following resolution was submitted by Brother Piper, after considerable discussion the resolution carried.

"Whereas it has come to the attention of the general executive board of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, in special session, Washington, D. C. and Detroit, Michigan, that there has been confusion in regard to the administration of policies of the International Union between the general officers,

"Whereas the general executive board feels it must rule in order to clearly define the duties of general officers in the administration of the International's policy and their respective duties in carrying out this policy,

"Therefore, be it resolved that the general president shall adhere strictly—that the general president shall strictly adhere to article 9, section 1 of the constitution of this International Union; that he at no time be bound by the vote of the general officers in regard to any problem of administration or organization;

"And be it further resolved the first vice-president adheres strictly to the provisions of article 9, section 2 and work under the direction of the general president at all times; the second vice-president shall adhere strictly to article 9, section 3 and work under the direction of the general president at all times.

"And be it further resolved that the third vice-president shall adhere strictly to the provisions of article 9, section 4 and devote his full time to the duties as outlined in section 4;

"And be it further resolved that the general secretary-treasurer shall adhere strictly to the provisions of article 9, section 5 and devote his full time to the duties as outlined in section 5;

"And be it further resolved that all general officers are directly responsible to the general president in the event of any disagreement between one or more of the general officers, upon which they cannot reach an agreement; the general president shall rule and his decision shall be put into effect and shall remain so unless his decision is appealed to the general executive Board for a ruling by the Board;

"And be it further resolved that all organizers and representatives shall be under the direction of the general president and responsible to him unless he otherwise directs—unless he directs otherwise and this he shall do in writing, in the event of any disagreement between the president and any representative or organizer upon which they cannot agree; the decision shall be appealed to the General Executive Board;

"And be it further resolved that in the event of any disagreement between the president and any general officer, representative or organizer, if any of the above-mentioned should make their grievance to any person or persons other than the general Executive Board they shall be subject to such disciplinary action as the Board deems necessary."

Q. (Mr. Davidow, continuing): Now, Mr. Michel, can you tell us whether or not during this conference—I will ask you whether or not during this conference before this resolution was finally adopted, whether Wyndham Mortimer participated in this discussion?

A. Yes, Wyndham Mortimer did participate in the discussion.

Q. Let me ask you also whether or not at that meeting, as early as that meeting that complaint was being made that business of the Board was leaking out to the newspapers?

A. Definitely.

Q. And what, if anything, did Wyndham Mortimer say in explanation of such leaks?

A. May I make this—this generally?

Q. Yes.

A. Most of the motions and actions of the Board were immediately found in the press, even to the extent of the actual vote of the Board. That was discussed by the Board and he said statements were made, I being one of the Board, personally made this statement: That in my opinion some member of the Board or officers were releasing to the press; it was the general opinion of the Board, the majority of the Board, that the definite actions and the votes cast could in no other manner reach the press. Brother Mortimer speaking on the question stated that that was perhaps wrong. He said that these reporters are very clever and that he felt that they received this information by reading our lips and getting a remark from one member and then from another and through that manner piecing together the actions and votes of the Board. It was stated in return, that that in our opinion was absolutely impossible and that eventually we would find who was issuing to the press the private proceedings of the Board.

Q. Let me ask you for the moment whether or not reporters, by this lip reading process, were also able to draw press accounts showing the votes on the different issues that came up.

A. That was the opinion of Brother Mortimer.

Q. During this discussion state whether or not Wyndham Mortimer left the room—withdraw that for the moment. State whether or not any of these defendants who—the members of the Unity Group—made any request at that time in April of 1937 that John L. Lewis appoint administrator of the union.

A. They did.

Q. When you say "they" who do you mean?

A. I mean that vice-president at that time Mortimer, Ed Hall and secretary-treasurer George Addes were three of those who spoke to the Board stating that they felt President Martin was not competent to guide the International as the constitution gave him the power between meetings of the General Executive Board and they requested the Board to request John L. Lewis to appoint an administrator over the International Union.

Q. Just in order to clear up the record what we describe as the Unity Group, do you recall or do you not recall when they describe themselves as the Unity Group, when they first began describing themselves as the Unity Group; do you remember when that first happened or do you not?

A. No, I remember when I first determined that name given to it, I believe that was just previous to the Milwaukee convention.

Q. By whatever name they might have been known, they did work together and they were controlled or dominated, as you say, by the Communists?

A. In my opinion they were.

Q. Following this suggestion by Mr. Mortimer and others that John L. Lewis be asked to appoint an administrator, state whether or not Mr. Mortimer left the room.

A. After the Board had discussions of the majority of the members of the Board stating that they would not take such action, then Brother Mortimer left the Board room and a short while later, I would say about ten minutes, President John L. Lewis, Lee Pressman and John Brophy and his secretary entered the Board room. Brother Lewis addressed the Board.

Q. May I interrupt to ask you whether or not before he addressed the Board if any statement had been made to him at the Board meeting as to what the discussion was about?

A. Not at the Board meeting.

Q. In other words, whatever information he had must have been acquired by him outside of the Board meeting before he came in?

A. That is right; I can see no other way it could happen.

Q. Tell us briefly what John L. Lewis suggested when he came in.

A. In his address to the Board he suggested or requested, just as the three officers I named had suggested to the Board, that the Board allow him to appoint an administrator over the International.

Q. Do you remember Walter Reuther also left the room at the same time with Mr. Mortimer.

A. I don't remember whether Brother Reuther left the Board room at the same time with Brother Mortimer. In any event the suggestion of John L. Lewis was not accepted and the resolution as has been read was adopted. That left the Board in an embarrassing position and Brother Frankenstein at that time spoke at length and as politely, I believe, in my opinion, as he could, informed Brother Lewis that—not definitely, that he didn't agree with that, but that he felt the Board would take that question under advisement and give an answer later.

Q. Following this meeting when the duties of the respective officers were so definitely stated in this resolution, state whether or not these three gentlemen, Addes, Mortimer and Hall carried on in their opposition to the administration to the International Union.

A. Yes, I believe they did continue.

Q. (By Mr. Davidow, continuing): Upon what do you base that opinion?

A. Because they, in my opinion and in the opinion, I believe, of a majority of the members of the Board, did not take care of their duties and give the support to the president that they were supposed to give him.

Q. Coming now to this Milwaukee convention which occurred in August, 1937, state whether or not by that time this group had then been definitely known as the Unity Group.

A. They had.

Q. State whether or not in this convention they carried on their opposition to Homer Martin.

A. They certainly carried on their opposition to Homer Martin.

Q. State whether or not they carried on their opposition, these three men, with known Communists, if you know, or if you heard.

A. I—If I may, as a witness, I want to state that I don't know. Now, I think, it would be only fair if I tell why I don't know. I don't believe that there are many members of the Board at that time who would necessarily know on that day, or any of the days, if Maurice Sugar was there representing the International or not; and therefore I don't know; I don't know the number of days that year that Maurice Sugar was working for the International.

Q. (Mr. Davidow, continuing): Let me go on. In that convention, state whether or not a majority of the delegates were in support of the position of Homer Martin?

A. I want the question read again.

MR. DAVIDOW: Will you read the question.

(Thereupon the question was read by the reporter.)

Q. (Mr. Davidow, continuing): Answer that yes or no.

A. Yes.

Q. State whether or not appeals were made in that convention—

Q. (Mr. Davidow, continuing): All right, following this convention, or rather during this convention, state whether or not appeals were made to the convention for the sake of harmony to permit some of these defendants

to be reelected notwithstanding their previous conduct against the administration and the support of the convention for Homer Martin's position?

A. Yes, there were those appeals made.

Q. By whom? I mean any prominent personalities in the labor movement?

A. Yes, by John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Q. State whether or not these men so reelected, after such pleas, supported the administration or carried on their campaign in opposition to the International Union?

A. They definitely carried on their opposition to the administration.

Q. State whether or not this so-called Unity Group continued their activity after that convention?

A. Definitely they continued.

Q. Do you know one Robert Travis?

A. Yes.

Q. By common reputation, with what political party does he belong?

A. By common reputation he belongs to the Communist Party.

Q. (Mr. Davidow, continuing): In your opinion, what is the common reputation of Robert Travis so far as, as a Communist?

A. In my opinion, the common reputation of Brother Addes—

Q. Of Robert Travis.

A. Of Travis, excuse me, is that he is a member of the Communist Party.

Q. By the way, had Robert N. Travis—withdraw that. State whether or not any disciplinary action was taken against Robert Travis by the International Union the early part of this year or some time toward the—around the late winter or early spring of this year?

A. Yes, I would consider it that action.

Q. What happened?

A. He was removed from Flint.

Q. That is from the International payroll?

A. And then eventually removed from the International payroll, yes.

Q. What were the reasons for that, if any?

A. The reasons for that, were, I believe, the desire of the majority of the Executive Board and President Martin,

A. Because—

A. Because while acting as representative of the International in Flint, felt that he was not building local union leadership within the local union so that as soon as possible they could take care of their own business, but rather was building a machine where he, as an International representative, and other representatives would have the control of the local unions for political purposes.

Q. (Mr. Davidow, continuing): When you say—

A. That is the reason that he was removed from Flint.

Q. When you say "political purposes" can you describe briefly that phrase?

A. I mean by political purposes having influence over delegations from local unions to—any members of any delegate body.

MR. DAVIDOW: I shall read the question.

A. Mr. Chairman, I meant there. I understand when he read it the second time, I don't know whether this can be entered: acting as delegates to any delegate body; I notice that the word "Acting" isn't in there, but that was what I meant.

Q. May I ask you this question, since the issue has been raised by the series of questions, whether by at large on the matter of policy and general purpose of organization, in all the numerous votes that were taken, the position of whether Marchand was sustained by the convention after that, is right?

A.

Q. Whatever the isolated incidents of procedure on this point might have been at different times, the general position of the president was maintained?

A. Yes.

Q. Following the removal of Robert Travis from his position and taking him off the payroll, state whether or not the conduct in this conspiracy of disruption and antagonism towards the administration was carried on by this unity group?

A. It was.

Q. Do you remember having your attention directed to a series of what appeared to be mimeographed letters sent out from Detroit addressed: "Dear fellow worker:" during March and April of 1938?

A. Yes, I remember.

(Thereupon, a document was marked Board's Exhibit No. 2, consisting of two sheets, for identification by the reporter.)

Q. (Mr. Davidow, continuing): I show you now Board's Exhibit No. 2 and ask you if you received or saw in Milwaukee or in Wisconsin similar copies to Board's Exhibit No. 2?

A. Yes, I have seen it.

Q. State whether or not these were received through the mails from Detroit?

A. They were.

Q. While that is being written I will ask some questions. I show you now Board's Exhibit No. 3 and ask you if this is a copy of one of the mimeographed letters sent out at Detroit and received by you and others in the City of Milwaukee or State of Wisconsin?

A. It was received by others. It was not received by myself.

Q. Did you see them in Wisconsin?

A. Yes.

Q. About the time described following the date there, March 24, 1938?

A. Yes.

Q. I now show you Board's Exhibit No. 4 and ask you if that is a copy of one of the letters that was delivered by mail to members of local unions in Milwaukee, Wisconsin at the time described in that letter?

A. It is.

Q. (By Mr. Davidow): I show you now what has been marked Board's Exhibit 5 and ask you if that is a copy of one of the many that were sent to Milwaukee and Flint through the mail about the time described there, April 7, 1938?

Q. (By Mr. Davidow): Mr. Michel, do you know who Henry Kraus is?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is he?

A. He is an ex-editor of the United Auto Worker, the official publication, and ex-editor of the Flint edition of the United Auto Worker.

Q. Was he discharged?

A. Yes, he was discharged.

Q. State whether or not he had common knowledge or whether he was a member or had to do with the Communist Party?

A. In my opinion he is well known as a member of the Communist Party.

Q. State whether or not Henry Kraus has been mentioned in the press recently as the publicity director of the suspended officers?

A. Yes, he has been mentioned in that capacity.

Q. (By Mr. Davidow): I show you what has been marked Board's Exhibit 6 and ask you if this is one of the types of letters that was sent out in which these letters Exhibits 2, 3, 4 and 5 were contained?

A. That is the type.

Q. May I ask you whether or not the rubber stamp here, what appears to be a rubber stamp, appeared on the communication beginning with the 24th of March?

A. It did.

Q. (By Mr. Davidow): Have you seen that type of envelope before?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen them in Milwaukee?

A. I have seen them in the State of Wisconsin.

Q. (By Mr. Davidow): I will show you what has been marked Board's Exhibit 7 and ask you if you have seen original envelopes with this type, that is the lettering printed there and the rubber stamp as indicated here?

A. I have.

Q. In Wisconsin?

A. Yes.

Q. You discussed matters with Mr. Frankenstein in the City of Washington some time approximately in April of this year?

A. I did.

Q. Were you there with him and others of the International Union in regard to business of the International?

A. I was.

Q. Will you tell the Board briefly what conversation, if any, you had touching some proposal that Mr. Frankenstein was making concerning the internal affairs of the International Union?

Q. Fix the time.

A. To the best of my recollection it was in April, I believe, some time previous to the May Board meeting. Brother Frankenstein and I were members of a committee in Washington. One question we were discussing, the question of factionalism. And Dick told me that he had suggested a plan for ending factionalism. He discussed that with President Martin and others. At that time he did not tell me what the plan was.

Q. Did you have occasion to talk to him further upon returning to Detroit concerning his ideas of how to end factionalism?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell the Chair briefly what the conversation was?

A. As near as I can recall—we were meeting with President Martin in a room at the Clifford Hotel.

Q. Try to fix the time, Mr. Michel.

A. The nearest I can come is some time before the May Board meeting.

Q. Subsequent to the meeting in Washington that you have talked about?

A. That is right.

Q. All right.

A. We were discussing things with President Martin and discussing the question of factionalism.

Q. To whom did he make that remark?

A. To those present and to President Martin who was also present.

Q. What further did he say in that regard? Did he make any suggestions as to anyone calling upon—

A. He suggested, I believe, that a committee call on these leaders.

Q. Did he mention them by name?

A. Yes, as I recall, he did.

Q. Whom did he mention?

A. Well, Weinstone, Mr. Gerbert, and Mr. Foster.

Q. That is, William Z. Foster that he mentioned?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that William Weinstone that he mentioned?

A. Yes.

Q. What name, first name, Gerbert?
(No response.)

Q. Weinstone was the secretary of the Communists Party as far as common knowledge goes?

A. I understand that he was.

Q. William Z. Foster was presidential nominee of the Communist Party?

A. I believe that he was.

Q. Was his invitation to call upon these men accepted?

A. No.

Q. What if anything was said in reply to his invitation to call upon these nationally known leaders of the Communist Party?

A. The sentiment was that it would not be necessary—we won't go out to the leaders of the Communist party, in other words, beg them to stay out of the affairs of our International and stay out of the question of factionalism.

Q. Did he subsequently himself meet these gentlemen? Did he make an admission of that in a Board meeting in Washington in June?

A. Yes, he did.

Q. Subsequent to this discussion at the Clifford Hotel, did he make any admission that he had called upon Weinstone or had met Weinstone and Gerbert and Fox at the home of Mortimer—withdraw the question.

Later on, however, this offer on Weinstone's part to call upon these Communists for their intervention in the affairs of the union—did he make any statements that he again had met them?

A. He did.

Q. Where did he say that he met them?

A. At Mortimer's home.

Q. And whom did he meet there according to his own statement?

A. Weinstone, Gebert, and I am not certain whether he stated Foster or not. Mr. Chairman, I am stating these things as I remember them. Maybe I am misunderstood, Dick. But I am sure it is some of these that I have mentioned, Weinstone, Fox and Gebert.

Q. State whether or not Mr. Frankenstein afterwards issued a program of ending factionalism in the union, after this discussion when he invited you or the others of this group with Mr. Martin to call upon these Communist gentlemen—question withdrawn.

After this conference at the Clifford Hotel when he invited these Communists, did he state what would settle this issue?

Q. Did Mr. Frankenstein invite or suggest that Mr. Martin should meet these gentlemen?

A. He did.

Q. Was this invitation accepted on behalf of either or both?

A. It was not.

Q. Now, Mr. Michel, did you see Frankenstein after this conversation in which he suggested meeting the International officers for the unions, party leaders, did he issue a statement or something in which he purported to be able to solve the problems of factionalism within the union?

A. Yes.

Q. And after that, state whether or not he made a statement himself concerning having meetings with Communists on matters of factionalism.

A. Yes, he did, a number of times.

Q. (By Mr. Reuther): Do you admit that Frankenstein said that he had met with Communists a number of times, or that he said a number of times that he had met Communists?

A. May I answer that question?

Q. Yes.

A. He stated a number of times that he had met them.

Q. (By Mr. Davidow): Do you remember the occasion of the special meeting that was called in the month of June, International Executive Board to determine the question of an insurance proposal?

A. Yes.

Q. At that meeting that was held either June 8th or 9th, state whether or not President Homer Martin was at the meeting.

A. He was not.

Q. State whether or not Brothers Carey and Reuther and Tucci were there.

A. Brother Carey was not there. Brother Tucci was not there. But I believe Brother Reuther was.

Q. Do you know if Brothers Carey and Tucci were not there?

A. Were not there.

Q. State whether or not, following the issuance of this letter or statement, "The sixteenth point—" letter by Dick Frankenstein, whether or not Richard Frankenstein and Walter Wells announced or indicated a shift in position so far as the International Union was concerned, about supporting the organization or joining what is called the "Unity Group."

A. I didn't get that question.

Q. Withdraw the question. State whether or not, previous to the conversations with Richard Frankenstein in Detroit regarding the advisability—or the suggestion on his part that the national leaders of the unions be consulted, after the issuance of the sixteen-point program, this decision about consulting the Communists, did Frankenstein and Wells announce a change of their position concerning the administration?

A. They definitely changed.

Q. And by their remarks indicated that they were against the administration?

THE WITNESS: I believe the question was as to whether they showed a change and that is the way I answered.

Q. Was that reflected in the special meeting that was called in June to consider the problem of insurance for the membership?

A. Yes.

Q. At that time state whether or not the four members of the Executive Board, including the national president, were absent?

A. They were.

Q. State whether or not Richard Frankenstein and Walter Wells at that meeting joined forces with what has been called the "Unity Group."

A. They did.

Q. State whether or not an effort was made on the part of Richard Frankenstein and the other officers to enlarge the meeting beyond the scope for which it was first called.

A. May I elaborate on that?

Q. Yes.

A. I received a call to a special Board meeting for the purpose of—the meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration insurance for the members of the International. I arrived at that meeting one hour late. On entering the hall Brother Frankenstein—or the Board room—Brothers Frankenstein and Wells, Brother Hall—was speaking in favor of adopting an agenda. The statement of Brother Hall was to put the question of insurance to the side—"It is no good anyway and let us adopt an agenda," and it was a question, he said, whether they had a right, whether we had a right to adopt an agenda for the purposes rather than which he called for the special Board meeting—for which the meeting was called. They voted to have a committee arrange an agenda.

Q. I want to go back for a moment, Mr. Michel, to these letters that I have described as "poison pen letters." State whether or not in your opinion, as one who has had considerable experience in labor union movement, whether the appeal for the setting up of committees and collecting regular dues—Exhibit 2, 3, 4—whether or not that in your opinion was an effort to establish a dual organization within the International Union.

A. In my opinion it definitely is, yes.

Q. State whether or not in your opinion it had any deleterious effect upon the organization, by the spreading of such propaganda among the members.

A. It did.

Q. Previous to the suspension of the International officers, so far as the general membership was concerned, was there any definite proof as to the authors of these poison pen letters? As far as the penmanship was concerned did anybody have any positive proof as to who they were, or did they keep their identification anonymous and concealed?

A. I don't know of anyone who knew the identity of them.

Q. The next question: Was another agenda committee appointed?

A. I am not certain whether that agenda committee was appointed or elected but I believe that it was appointed.

Q. Who was on the agenda committee?

A. Ed Hall and myself and Millard. I am not certain if there was another member or not.

- Q. What points were added to the agenda?
- A. I don't recall, but I believe they are on record.
- Q. Did others of those who were in temporary control of that meeting due to the absence of the International president and two or three of the Board members,—an attempt was made to go beyond the scope of the purpose for which the original meeting was called?
- A. Yes.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

JOHN V. MURPHY, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he lives at 906 West Midland Avenue, Bay City, Michigan, and that his occupation is that of International Representative of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America.

Deponent further says that in the early part of June, 1937, a small group of men who were spot-welders in the Door Department of Fisher Body No. 1, in Pontiac, came to the Union hall and took a strike vote; that the question involved was the equalizing of wages.

Deponent further says that inasmuch as he was a committeeman in this plant on the bargaining committee, he thought it necessary to call the International Union in order to get information as to further procedure; that deponent did call the International Union, and requested that he be able to speak to President Martin; that he was informed that President Martin was not in at that particular time, and that deponent thereupon asked to talk to some executive officer of the Union, and was thereupon connected to Ed Hall, one of the International Vice-Presidents.

Deponent further says that he explained to the said Ed Hall the action of this small group and that the said Ed Hall replied to deponent as follows: "Well, shut her down—a couple more strikes out there won't hurt you any."

Deponent further says the he replied to Ed Hall that he did not feel this way about it, and deponent then turned the said Ed Hall over to one Charles Sutter, one of the men who had done considerable talking at the meeting, and that this telephone conversation was continued between the said Sutter and the said Ed Hall.

Deponent further says that during the early part of June, 1937, deponent was elected to General Motors bargaining committee to represent the Pontiac District and Local 159. Deponent further says that immediately upon going into session with this committee in the Hotel Detroiter, the Committee and the International President were of the opinion that a very grave situation was facing the International Union, and that was the number of strikes which were in effect at that time and previous to that time; that this Committee adopted a letter to be sent out to all Local Unions affiliated with the International Union, to the effect that the International Union and his Committee elected by these Local Unions would not condone unauthorized strikes and felt that it was necessary to take action to stop these strikes; that copies of this letter were sent to all Locals of General Motors plants and the Committee voted to publicize this letter in the newspapers.

Deponent further says that a short time later, while deponent was still on the bargaining committee, there was some trouble in the plant; that this was the widely known, so-called "rubber dough case" where six men were discharged; that deponent, together with the rest of the bargaining committee, and Ed Hall, went up to General Motors Building to negotiate on this case with Ed. Fisher of General Motors; that the day deponent and the others went to Mr. Fisher's office to negotiate, was the same day on which this aforesaid letter appeared in the newspapers.

Deponent further says that after this committee had stated to Mr. Fisher the reasons for being there, Mr. Fisher looked at the newspaper on his desk and then turned to Brother Ed Hall and said: "If your Union intends to live up to this letter in this morning's paper, signed by this committee and your President—" and that said Ed Hall interrupted Mr. Fisher by stating: "Just a minute—that might be the feeling of Martin, but By God, that's not the way I feel."

JOHN V. MURPHY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
29th day of July, A. D., 1938.

NELL M. YORGEN,

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan.

(My commission expires January 4, 1942.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE { SS:

FRANCIS HENSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he lives at the Eddystone Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, and that he is Administrative Assistant to President Homer Martin, of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America.

Deponent further says that on or about June 8, 1938, a special meeting of the International Executive Board, had been called at the City of Detroit; that President Homer Martin was absent from this meeting, being on that day in the City of New York, and that there were also absent two members of the International Executive Board who have been known to support the policies of President Martin and those of the administration.

Deponent further says that soon after the opening of this meeting which began at about four o'clock in the afternoon, Richard T. Frankenstein, then a Vice-President of the International Union, having left the Board room where the International Executive Board was in session, came into the office of this deponent, and gleefully exclaimed: "We have a majority. We are now the administration! We'll teach that son-of-a-bitch, Homer Martin, where to get off." That said Frankenstein then rushed out of the office of this deponent.

And further deponent saith not.

FRANCIS A. HENSON

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
29th day of July, A. D., 1938.

NELL M. YORGEN,

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan.

(My commission expires January 4, 1942.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE { SS:

JOHN TATE, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Publicity Director of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, with offices in the Griswold Bldg., Detroit.

Deponent further says that on June 10, 1938, he arranged a press conference, at the mutual request of newspaper men and Richard T. Frankenstein; that previous to this conference, there had been no statement issued by anyone on the part of the International Union, in connection with the special meeting of the Executive Board being held on that day.

Deponent further says that he was present at the said press conference so arranged, and that at this press conference, Richard T. Frankenstein, acting as spokesman, made the following statements: "The Constitution provides that the Board is the highest body in the Union and can set any agenda it desires by a majority vote. No person has a right to adjourn the Board; that is up to a vote."

Deponent further says that at this point a reporter then asked Frankenstein how the present situation was related to the 20-point program which had been passed at a previous meeting of the Board, and that Frankenstein thereupon said: "Did you see anything in the harmony program saying that the Board did not plan its own agenda? If a group cannot stand finding its program no longer the will of the majority, then that group is too small, too childish; it ought to be men. The harmony program does not mean that we must compromise our principles. The other side is acting like a small boy who won't play marbles unless he wins. A good dose of sportsmanship would be very healthy for the other group. Although we do not have a quorum, we have been meeting committees and carrying on the functions of the Board (meaning the International Executive Board). It costs us \$500 a day and we want to do something to justify that expenditure. The Molding Council, for instance, met with us today and asked me to act as their negotiator."

Deponent further says that he was not present at the second press conference, but was present at the third conference, which occurred at about 4 P. M. on said day, and that at this press conference, Richard T. Frankenstein made the following statements:

"So far as the finance committee is concerned, we are interested only in seeing that it acts according to the Board's resolution. This has not been done. The resolution has been willfully misconstrued. It is not the intent of the Board that this committee be permanently established in Detroit.

"We have no desire to abolish the Womens' Auxiliary, but due to the financial condition of the Union and the need to organize competitive shops, we believe that the duties of the Auxiliary's Director should be assigned to one of the International Officers named by Homer Martin.

"The matter of the Ford drive staff was raised by the finance committee itself, but was never discussed by the present majority of the Board who have been meeting in session.

"The claim that we want to eliminate the WFA set-up is ridiculous and absurd. We merely demand that the resolution unanimously passed by the Board be adhered to and not violated at the whim of any individual. There has been a veering from the instructions of the resolution which has been violated by the WPA director in the Detroit area. There has been a violation of the prescribed method of handling the funds—there has, however, been no question of misappropriation of funds."

Deponent further says that the foregoing statements made by Frankenstein at the third press conference were principally answers to statements which Mr. Frankenstein attributed to William Munger, and that Frankenstein made the following further statements:

"Munger says there is a small group desiring political domination. We would rather say political extermination of Lovestoneites from key point positions, many of whom have not worked in the industry."

Deponent further says that thereupon Messrs. Miley, Doll, Hall, Mortimer OK'd a declaration that the statement made by Frankenstein were matters of fact and the views of the majority of the Board.

Deponent further says that Frankenstein made the following answer to a statement issued by the Publicity Department on behalf of Homer Martin:

"Apparently Martin has been completely misinformed on the policy of the Board majority now in session. Of course, it would come as a great surprise to Martin to learn his majority had dwindled to a minority. Surely this does not imply opposition to the policies of the administration. Policy is made by a majority and supercedes any individual or group, no matter what their self-esteem may make them think. Since when has democracy implied that it is bad faith to vote according to convictions?

"Apparently Martin misinterpreted the desire to end factionalism to mean a complete effacement of those who disagree with him. Under such an arrangement, the Executive Board would be superfluous.

"The question of whether I speak for the membership or not, I prefer to leave to the rank and file."

Deponent further says that the following was added by Frankenstein, off the record:

"Regardless of the number present or absent, the anti-Martin forces have had a majority all during this session to decide any question. On a key vote, the Martin group lost 13 to 5."

Deponent further says that as the conference broke up, Ed Hall made the following statement:

"Remember, this is the administration speaking."

Deponent further says that the first statement which went out to the press on this situation was given by Mr. Frankenstein and his group; that no statement was forthcoming from the International Publicity Department or by anybody else on behalf of Homer Martin, or the International Union, until some time following; that a statement was then turned out through the Publicity Department on behalf of Homer Martin, which can be found in the files of the Publicity Department of the International Union.

And further deponent said not.

JOHN TATE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
1st day of August, A.D., 1938,

NELL M. YORGEN,

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 1, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

LARRY S. DAVIDOW, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is General Counsel for the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America.

Deponent further says that upon his return from Washington, D. C., on June 14, 1938, following the suspension of George Addes and four others, he ascertained that George Addes and his associates had advised the two Detroit banks with which the International Union had been doing business; namely, the National Bank of Detroit and the Detroit Bank, that any effort on the part of the respective banks to honor checks signed by Delmond Garst as acting treasurer of the International Union, would be illegal and if any effort were made by the banks to honor such checks, legal action would be taken to prevent the same; that only after considerable discussion between deponent and counsel for the respective banks, was the matter finally straightened out, and that in the meantime, the International Union for days was unable to issue any checks because of the statement made by the five suspended officers to the banks in question.

Deponent further says that similarly, said suspended officers and their counsel, did advise the Post Office authorities that they, the ousted officers, were the only ones entitled to the mail addressed to George F. Addes, particularly, as secretary and treasurer, and thereby prevented for days the delivery to the International Union of mail properly belonging to the International Union, and that it was only after considerable communication and discussion that this matter was finally cleared up, and that in the meantime the International Union suffered irreparable damage, being denied communications and funds which otherwise would have been received by the International Union, had it not been for the said action on the part of the five suspended officers.

LARRY S. DAVIDOW

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
1st day of August, A.D., 1938,

NELL M. YORGEN,

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

LEWIS M. THORNTON, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he lives at 211 Monroe Avenue, N. W., Grand Rapids, Michigan, and that his occupation is that of International Representative of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America.

Deponent further says that while he was in Kansas City, in April, 1937, he and Emil Talley, went to Hotel President in Kansas City to meet Vice-President Ed Hall, to offer their assistance in helping uncover the matter of the Kansas City boys being brutally beaten.

Deponent further says that when we entered Mr. Hall's suite, we found Mr. Johns, of the Ford Motor Company, together with another Ford executive, assistant to Mr. Johns, present. While their conversations were going on regarding the matter of brutality, Mr. Johns made substantially the following statement: "President Homer Martin has been making some very exaggerated statement against the Ford Motor Company."

Deponent further says that thereupon, Ed Hall agreeably replied, "Yes, President Martin has been making a hell of a lot of statements here lately to the Press that we could well do without."

Deponent further says that upon leaving the hotel on this occasion, he made an appointment to see the said Ed Hall at 8:00 o'clock the following morning, telling Ed Hall that deponent believed he had some pointers that might assist Hall in finding the guilty party engaged in the said brutality.

Deponent further says that following this, he went back to Independence, Missouri, and that night, in his hotel, he and his wife were awakened about three o'clock in the morning by a loud voice in an adjoining room, saying, substantially "That damned C.I.O. is not going to tell me where to head in, because I am still foreman over at Ford's and if any of them approach me again, there are going to be a few get the same thing those two damned Union men got here a while back, because I have been given instructions to discharge my duty."

Deponent further says that he went immediately to the Hotel President in Kansas City, the next morning, to keep his appointment with the said Ed Hall, and to place this matter before Ed Hall and relate to him the conversation he had heard on the previous night; that when he arrived at the Hotel President, he found that the said Ed Hall had just caught a plane, leaving no explanation whatever as to his departure.

Deponent further says that on the day he met Ed Hall in the said Hotel President, when the said Ford officials were present, deponent gathered from the conversation that Ed Hall and the Ford officials had come to Kansas City on the same plane; that during the conversation, Ed Hall said to Mr. Johns: "We talked this thing over on the way down, didn't we?"

And further deponent saith not.

.....
LEWIS M. THORNTON,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
1st day of August, A.D., 1938,

.....
NELL M. YORGEN,

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

FRANK P. TUCCI, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he lives at 40 Cottage Place, Tarrytown, New York; that he is a member of the International Executive Board of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America.

Deponent further says that in the summer of 1937, Local Union No. 118 of the International Union, UAWA, of Tarrytown, submitted a number of cases of discrimination to the International Union which were to be taken up by the International Union with the General Motors Company officials; that is to say, the individual members had sent in their grievances, and it was expected that the International Union would present their complaints directly to the General Motors Corporation.

Deponent further says that as he is informed and advised, only three cases reached the attention of the General Motors people; so that a substantial number of Union members who had been discriminated against became angered, not only by the delay and the fact that no action was being taken in their cases, but also because they felt they were entitled to favorable action and were not getting any action at all.

Deponent further says that having been subjected to a great deal of pressure on the part of these individual members because of lack of action regarding their grievances, deponent finally called the International Union headquarters in Detroit, on June 9, 1937, and spoke to Ed Hall, about the Tarrytown situation; that in this conversation, he explained particularly the case of one Canton; and that deponent advised the said Ed Hall that because of the seeming lack of attention, this deponent was receiving very strong criticism from the members, and, to use deponent's own language, deponent stated to Ed Hall: "The fellows are raising hell with me."

..... Deponent further says that in reply to this statement, Ed Hall said: "They should raise hell with you, and plenty of it. God damn!" That thereupon deponent asked why and that Ed Hall replied: "Why don't you have a God damned strike in Tarrytown and show General Motors that you have a union there?"

Deponent further says that he thereupon replied that he would think it over, and that Ed Hall exclaimed: "Think it over, hell, give the God damned sons of bitches a damn good sit down strike, then by God, they would know you fellows meant business and they would put this guy back to work."

Deponent further says that he replied that he would consider this suggestion, and that Ed Hall then said: "That's the God damned trouble with you, and I don't blame those guys for raising hell with you. I would raise a lot of God damned hell with you if I were one of the boys. They have a damned good reason to raise hell."

Deponent further says that knowing the said Ed Hall, he did not try to stop this talk, and finally deponent said that he would think over the suggestion, although this deponent at no time had any intention of starting an unauthorized strike.

.....
FRANK P. TUCCI

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
29th day of July, A.D. 1938.

.....
NELL M. YORGEN

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

LEONARD B. NETZORG, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a practicing lawyer, duly admitted and licensed to practice law in the State of Michigan, with offices at 3210 Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan.

Deponent further says that some time ago he learned the identity of the person to whom had been issued Post Office Box No. 1291 at Detroit Post Office, and the circumstances surrounding the same.

Deponent further says that he learned that application for Post Office Box No. 1290 was made by one Bob Travis, on March 23, 1938, who gave his business address as 1108 Griswold Building, Detroit, and his residence as the Fort Wayne Hotel, Detroit; that 1108 Griswold Building at that time was a suite of offices of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, occupied by Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall, then two of the International Vice-Presidents; and that as references in this application, the said Bob Travis gave Wyndham Mortimer, address 2958 Second Blvd., Detroit, and George F. Addes, address, 1108 Griswold Bldg., Detroit.

Deponent further says that upon inquiry he learned that before letting the use of a Post Office Box, the Post Office Department makes inquiry of the persons described as references in the application, to ascertain whether the party making the application is all right and the nature of the business. And further deponent saith not.

.....
LEONARD B. NETZORG

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
1st day of August, A.D. 1938.

.....
NELL M. YORGEN

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

ALAN STRACHAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was Secretary-Treasurer of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Wayne County.

Deponent further says that the following are excerpts of the official minutes of the meeting of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Wayne County, held on Sunday, March 20, 1938, at 2:45 P. M., at 51 Sproat Street, Detroit:

"Organizational Committee. Brother F. Williams, chairman Committee, submitted report. Brother Frankenstein amended that in place of the Financial Secretary-Recording Secretary, the two offices be combined and an Organizational Director be added. Amendment carried.

"Organizational Director: Kamm and Redpath accepted; Anderson, Furay, Williams, Thomas, Doll and Sazer declined. Kamm elected."
And further deponent saith not.

.....
ALAN STRACHAN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
1st day of August, A.D. 1938.

.....
NELL M. YORGEN

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

JEAN HERBSTER, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that she lives at 1243 Library Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

That she joined the Communist Party in April, 1937, in the City of Detroit, and thereafter became a very active member in the same. That at the time she joined, she worked on a W. P. A. project, known as the U. S. Health Inventory. That immediately upon joining the Communist Party, she learned party members were under strict discipline, required to attend all meetings, both regular and special of the Communist Party, to read party literature, to organize the party with the view of controlling the memberships of other organizations, particularly in the labor movement.

That she broke with the Communist Party and quit the same when she learned that a certain organization in which she was very much interested had been broken down and virtually destroyed by the Communist Party members of this organization who controlled the same and had raided the treasury of this organization.

That as a loyal member of the Communist Party while she was still a member, she attended a "Fraction" meeting of the Communist Party in the City of Detroit on Randolph Street, near Monroe Avenue. That at this meeting, she heard one William Weinstone, who was then the Secretary of the Communist Party of the State of Michigan, make in substance the following remarks:

"Dick Frankenstein was willing to co-operate with the Communist Party in creating a certain office in Labor's Non-Partisan League for a Communist Party member. In return for this, Richard Frankenstein was to be nominated for President of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Wayne County and was to be supported by the Communist delegates to the meeting of Labor's Non-Partisan League."

That the aforesaid meeting occurred on March 20th, 1938, which was also the day that meeting of Labor's Non-Partisan League took place. That the office referred to by Weinstone was that of Organizational Director of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Wayne County.

And further deponent saith not.

.....
JEAN HERBSTER

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this
29th day of July, 1938.

.....
NELL M. YORGEN

Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.
My Commission expires January 4, 1942.

July 28
1938

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I, the undersigned, Thomas L. Hoskins, do hereby state of my own free will the following statements as true. I hereby state that Wyndham Mortimer asked Carl Shipley from Bendix Local, South Bend, Richardson from Studebaker Local, South Bend, and myself to join the Communist Party. This took place at Atlantic City in the Chelsea Hotel in October, 1935, at the 55th Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

I further state that Feb. 21, 1936, before the South Bend Convention, Wyndham Mortimer came to Local No. 131 and I openly opposed him for trying to persuade the membership toward the Communist Party while he was still on the stand. And as far as I know this is the last time that he has been to Local No. 131.

I further state that he gave Carl Shipley and myself the names of some books to read when we would not go along with him. I do not recall the names of but one of the books which is, "Mark's Economics."

Signed THOMAS L. HOSKINS.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 28th
day of July, 1938.

MAX S. HELDMAN,
Notary Public,
Hamilton County, Ohio
My commission expires 3-13-41

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STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

CARL F. THRASHER, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he lives at 1050 East Alma Avenue, Flint, Michigan, and that he is a member of the Executive Board of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, Local No. 156.

Deponent further says that on February 12th, 1938, Bob Travis summoned him to a meeting of the Flint Steering Committee of the Unity Caucus. Said meeting was held in the Dresden Hotel in Flint, Wyndham Mortimer, Ed. Hall, Bob Travis, Henry Kraus being present. Deponent further says that Travis told him on February 11th, that Mortimer and Hall would be in town the next day and that there would be a Steering Committee Session to draw up a slate of officers because of the fact that Unity Caucus was split on the question of Roy Reuther being President of Local No. 156.

Deponent further says that during the course of the evening, the argument got quite heavy and Hall was accused of attempting to dictate to the slate of officers for the Flint local. Hall then replied, "I don't give a damn who is elected president of the local union; all I am interested in is to secure control of enough local unions to call a special convention and kick that god damn Fascist, Homer Martin, out."

Deponent further says that on October 17th, 1937, at the farewell banquet for Bob Travis, which was held in the I. M. A. Auditorium, at Flint, Michigan, I met Mortimer in the hall. As a member of the Unity Caucus at that time, I was interested in how the International officers were working. Accordingly, I asked Mortimer how things looked for the Unity Caucus. Mortimer replied, "All we are doing is to keep the pot boiling, and one of these days, it will boil over."

Shortly after the convention last year, I attended the meeting at which time the picketing of the Hotel Eddystone was planned. The idea being that if and when Martin fired unity organizers, it would be a good idea to have a spontaneous demonstration to show Martin just how the rank and file felt about this situation. On the day of the picketing, Eugene Fay, deposed Educational Director of the Flint local, who admitted to me that he was a card carrying member of the Communist Party, phoned me at the factory where I worked and asked me if I wanted to go down to help the picketing. I told him that I had to work but that if a car left after I had finished, it was agreeable with me. Later that night, Fay phoned me at my home and suggested that there might be a spontaneous demonstration to John L. Lewis on this purge and that if the plans materialized, he would like for me to go to Washington.

Deponent further says that on Monday morning following the Milwaukee Convention, he went to George Addes in his rooms at the Schroeder Hotel to get a loan from the International Union for the small shop delegates from Flint. At that time, Addes made the following statement: "I suppose you are plenty sore about that speech I made last night," referring to his plea for peace; "Martin had control of enough votes so that it was impossible for us to win. Your job now is to get back to your own local union and expose the whole setup. If you do that, we will be on top, after the next convention."

Deponent further says that early last spring, Hy Fish, State Organizer for the Socialist Party, showed him a list of the International Officers and their party affiliations. Wyndham Mortimer was listed as a member in good standing of the Communist Party. Ed Hall and George Addes were not listed as party members but rather as independents who followed the Communist Party Line. Henry Krause, who at that time was Editor of the International Publications, was listed as a party member in the Communist Party.

And further deponent saith not.

.....
CARL F. THRASHER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
29th day of July, A.D. 1938.

.....
NELL M. YORGEN

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

E. C. LINDER, JOS. G. CROSSLEY, JAMES ADAMSON, FRANK LaFAVE, ELMER JORDAN and CHARLES MARCHAM, being duly sworn, depose and say that they are members of Packard Local No. 190 of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America; that E. C. Linder is President of the said Local No. 190; that Joseph G. Crossley is Recording Secretary, and that James Adamson, Frank LaFave, Elmer Jordan and Charles Marcham are aids to the Sergeant-at-Arms of said Local No. 190.

Deponent further says that a regular monthly meeting of the said Packard Local No. 190 was called for Saturday, June 18, 1938, at 2 P. M. at Cass Technical High School Auditorium, for the express purpose of transacting Local business.

Deponents further say that Officers of said Packard Local No. 190 had been informed by International Officers that any International Officer, while suspended and awaiting trial, ranks only as a member of his own Local, having no right to sit in or speak at any meeting of other Locals, and that therefore the Sergeants-at-Arms of the said Packard Local No. 190 had been instructed to refuse admittance to any of the five suspended International Officers.

Deponents further say that they were present at the aforesaid meeting of Local No. 190 on June 18, 1938, and that when the meeting was about to be called to order, Richard T. Frankenstein, one of the suspended International Vice-Presidents, approached the Auditorium entrance and attempted to gain admittance to said meeting; that he was challenged by the Sergeant-at-Arms and informed that his instructions were to admit only Packard Local members and International Executive Board members in good standing; that in spite of these orders, the said Richard T. Frankenstein, together with George Addes, Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall, suspended International Officers, and Leo LaMotte, International Executive Board member, forced their way into the said meeting, bringing with them a newspaper reporter (who was not detected until two hours later) and occupied seats on the stage without invitation.

Deponents further say that these suspended International Officers, together with the said Leo Lamotte, were aided in gaining entrance to the said meeting, by certain members of the Packard Local; namely, Curtis Murdock, Louis DeBearn, Lester Wilson, Walter Eickers, Frank Pinchon, Mauro Garcia, John McDonald, Siever Nixon, one Ramsay, Elmer Treicar and John Danta.

Deponents further say that, owing to this action, after the meeting was called to order, and the minutes of the previous meeting were accepted, a majority of the good Union members left the meeting, depleting the attendance far below a quorum, and that it was necessary to suspend the regular order of business.

Deponents further say that Local No. 190 paid \$44.00 rent for the Auditorium to transact their regular business, only to have the said suspended International Officers disrupt the meeting to air their troubles before the members of the said Local No. 190; that it is obvious that the factional fight has been brought into said Local No. 190, and casts a bad reflection on the officers of said Local No. 190 through the action of these suspended officers and said Leo Lamotte, Executive Board Member, by encouraging the subversive element in Local No. 190 who have elevated Bro. Curtis Murdock to the leadership of their destructive group, and the said Louis DeBearn and Lester Wilson, as his Lieutenants.

.....
E. C. LINDER
JOSEPH G. CROSSLEY
ELMER JORDAN
JAMES ADAMSON
CHARLES MARCHAM
FRANK LaFAVE

.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
29th day of July, A.D. 1938.
NELL M. YORGEN

.....
Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

ELMER JORDAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is an aid to the Sergeant-at-Arms of Packard Local No. 190, of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America.

Deponent further says that he was present at the regular monthly meeting of said Packard Local No. 190, on Saturday, June 18, 1938, held at Cass Auditorium; that he was stationed at the entrance to the said Auditorium; that Richard T. Frankenstein approached the said entrance and attempted to gain entrance to the said meeting; that deponent requested said Frankenstein to present a pass and that said Frankenstein ignored this request; that deponent said to Frankenstein: "You are suspended, aren't you?" and that Frankenstein replied: "That doesn't make any difference."

Deponent further says that thereupon someone back of the said Frankenstein yelled "Let's go" and that they then rushed the door; that deponent was forced down on one of the seats in the auditorium and that he suffered a bruised leg which remained badly bruised and sore for a period of three weeks; that while deponent was down, another man attempted to hit him, and that James Adamson pulled this man away from deponent.

Deponent further says that Curtis Murdock, Frank Pinchon, Louis DeBearn, Lester Wilson, Walter Eickers, Mauro Garcia, John McDonald, Siever Nixon, one Ramsay, Elmer Treloar, and John Danta, all members of the said Packard Local No. 190, directly aided and assisted the said Frankenstein and other suspended International Officers, and Leo Lamotte, International Executive Board member, to gain entrance to the said meeting; and that this entire group forced their entrance into the said meeting without presentation of their Union cards, and contrary to the usual and established procedure.

.....
ELMER JORDAN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
29th day of July, 1938.

.....
NELL M. YORGEN

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

FRANK BEADLE, of 161 E. Hovey Avenue, Muskegon Heights, Michigan; CLAUDE BRICE, of 1590 Morgan Avenue, Muskegon, Michigan; FOREST JOHNSON, of 1560 Morgan Avenue, Muskegon, Michigan, and PHILIP ROSSITER, of Route 5, Box 165, Muskegon, Michigan, being each duly sworn, depose and say that they were present at a stewards' meeting of Local 404 of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, held on July 14, 1938, and that at this meeting they heard Lester Washburn, Regional Director of the United Automobile Workers, explain the facts and circumstances as he had found them upon his arrival in Muskegon pursuant to instructions from President Homer Martin to administer the affairs of Local 404.

Deponents further say that they heard the said Lester Washburn state at this meeting that an audit of the books of Local 404 had been commenced by the International Union Auditor, Wm. E. Tepper, on July 12, 1938, at 9:30 A.M., and had proceeded peacefully until about noon, at which time the audit was stopped by the financial secretary, Howard L. O'Connors, who stated that he had received a telegram from Walter Wells and that Walter Wells had had two long distance telephone conversations with Harry Spencer, Plant Manager of the Norge Division of the Borg Warner Corporation, and that O'Connors also stated that he was stopping the audit until he and Norman Petersen, President of the Local, and one Bliss and one Murphy, stewards and members of the Local, could go to Detroit and confer with the suspended International Officers, and that the Company was going to pay the expenses of this trip; and that O'Connors also said that Mr. DeVette, personnel director of the Norge Division, was going with them, and that they were going in DeVette's car.

Deponents further say that at this meeting, the said Lester Washburn made the further statement that said O'Connors had said that he was holding up the audit until Friday, July 22, at least, so that he could procure a certified public accountant to double check the International Union's auditor, William E. Tepper, and that the Company would pay the expenses of that audit.

Deponents further say that at this meeting they heard the said Washburn make the further statement that he had met with Howard L. O'Connors at the Occidental Hotel on July 13, 1938, in the presence of others, and that O'Connors brought with him to this meeting, Norman Petersen and one Bliss, and that O'Connors had informed Washburn that they (O'Connors and his men) had met in Detroit with George Addes and Walter Wells and that Wells and Addes were coming, at their request, to speak at the Norge Stewards' meeting on Thursday, July 14; that Washburn made the further statement that O'Connors had revealed to Washburn that the meeting in Detroit was with George Addes and Walter Wells, and that Mr. DeVette, personnel director of the Norge Division, was present throughout the meeting, and that George Addes dictated motions and resolutions, of which several copies were made to be given to the various members of the Local Union, to be put on the floor and passed at the Thursday night's stewards' meeting.

Deponents further say that at this meeting, after the said Lester Washburn had revealed the above facts to the stewards assembled, the said O'Connors said: "How do you know all of that is true?" and that Washburn replied: "That is what you told me." To which O'Connors then replied: "That is what I said. That is true." Deponents further say that there were about 100 people in attendance at this meeting who heard O'Connors state that these facts were true.

And further deponents saith not.

.....
PHILIP V. ROSSITER

FOREST R. JOHNSON

CLAUDE BRICE

.....
FRANK BEADLE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

29th day of July, A.D. 1938.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 29th day of July, 1938.

NELL M. YORGEN

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

FRANK BEADLE, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he lives at
131 East Covey Avenue, Muskegon Heights, Michigan.

Deponent further says that he is a member of Local 404 of the Inter-
national Union, UAWA; that deponent was a member of a special negotiating
committee, and that during a conference with the Norge management on an
agreement, during the latter part of June or early part of July, 1938, Harry
Spencer, plant manager of the Norge Division of the Borg Warner Corpora-
tion, during a discussion of the Mutual Benefit Association, which associa-
tion has been pretty definitely shown to be a Company Union in other Borg-
Warner plants, made the statement that Walter N. Wells, Vice-President of
the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, was in
favor of the Mutual Benefit Association, and that he could not see why depon-
ent and the other members of Local 404 were not in favor of it.

And further deponent saith not.

FRANK BEADLE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
29th day of July, A.D. 1938.

NELL M. YORGEN

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

LESTER WASHBURN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he lives
at 3116 South Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan, and that he is a member of
the International Executive Board of the International Union, United Auto-
mobile Workers of America, as well as Regional Director of Region No. 7,
which includes the City of Muskegon, Michigan.

Deponent further says that at a meeting of the stewards of Local 404 of
Muskegon, deponent, while clarifying the issues at hand, stated that the
primary reason for Howard L. O'Connors, financial secretary of Local 404,
requesting that he was going to have a certified public accountant to double
check the audit of William E. Tepper, the expenses of which were to be paid
by the company, was that if deponent did not have all of the records neces-
sary to complete the audit, then O'Connors could have the certified account-
ant audit the books and furnish him with any records that deponent and the
others might not have had, therefore giving him, O'Connor, a chance to blast
the International Union's audit report; that upon completion of this state-
ment, the said O'Connors stated, "That's right."

And further deponent saith not.

LESTER WASHBURN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
29th day of July, A.D. 1938.

NELL M. YORGEN

Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

LESTER WASHBURN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he
lives at 3116 South Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan; that he is a member
of the International Executive Board of the International Union, United
Automobile Workers of America, as well as Regional Director of Region
No. 7, which includes the City of Muskegon, Michigan.

Deponent further says that at a conference with President Homer
Martin, during the month of September, 1937, he made the statement that
some work had to be done in the Norge Local 404, of Muskegon, toward
stabilizing the Union; that Walter N. Wells, who was present at this confer-
ence, immediately raised an objection to deponent's participating in the
affairs of Local 404, and said to deponent: "Keep your hands off that
Local; that Local is all right. Deponent further says that as Regional
Director, he has found on many occasions that his actions and decisions
have been reversed by the said Walter N. Wells, without authority of
the International Union and contrary to the procedure established.

Deponent further says that on numerous occasions, the said Walter
Wells has stated that Harry Spencer was largely responsible for organiz-
ing the Norge Local and that he could break it.

Deponent further says that he was instructed by President Homer
Martin to take over and act as administrator of Local 404 of Muskegon,
for the reason that the Local Union officers had refused to accept the
International's assistance in negotiating a contract; that upon the taking
over of the said Local 404, by deponent, an audit of the books of Local 404
by the International Union Auditor, William E. Tepper, was commenced
on July 12, 1938, at 9:30 A. M., and preceded peacefully until about noon,
at which time the audit was stopped by the financial secretary, Howard L.
O'Connors, who stated that he had received a telegram from Walter Wells
and that Walter Wells had had two long distance telephone conversations
with Harry Spencer, Plant Manager of the Norge Division of the Borg
Warner Corporation; that O'Connors also stated that he was stopping the
audit until he and Norman Petersen, President of the Local, and one Bliss
and one Murphy, stewards and members of the Local Union, could go to
Detroit and confer with the suspended International Officers, and that
the Company was going to pay the expenses of this trip; that O'Connors
also said that Mr. DeVette, personnel director of the Norge Division, was
was going with them, and that they were going in DeVette's car.

Deponent further says that said O'Connors further stated that he was
holding up the audit until Friday, July 22, at least, so that he could
procure a certified public accountant to double check the International
Union's auditor, William E. Tepper, and that the Company would pay the
expenses of that audit.

Deponent further says that he refused to stop the audit or to give up
possession of the books, and that the Police were called and asked deponent
to leave, which he did; that deponent returned on the following day and
removed the records to the Occidental Hotel to finish the audit.

Deponent further says that on July 13, 1938, he was called by tele-
phone, to meet said Howard L. O'Connors, which deponent did, at the
Occidental Hotel, in the presence of Leonard B. Netzorg, William E. Tepper,
and Clarence Dodds, chairman of the Muskegon C. I. O. Council; that
O'Connors brought with him, Norman Petersen and one Bliss, and informed
deponent that they had met in Detroit with George Addes and Walter Wells,
and that Wells and Addes were coming, at their request, to speak at the
Norge Stewards' meeting on the night of Thursday, July 14; that deponent
stated that he would refuse to permit any of the suspended International
Officers to speak at this meeting because the Norge Local situation had no
bearing upon the suspensions of the International Officers and because
deponent did not wish to confuse these issues.

Deponent further says that the said O'Connors and the others, failing in this, arranged a dual meeting, at the same time and at another place.

Deponent further says that on July 14, 1938, at 9:30 A. M., the said O'Connors came to the Occidental Hotel upon the request of the Auditor, and while there, revealed to this deponent that the meeting in Detroit was with George Addes and Walter Wells, and that Mr. DeVette, personnel director of the Norge Division, was present throughout this meeting, and that George Addes dictated motions and resolutions, of which several copies were made, to be given to the various members of the Local Union, to be put on the floor and passed at the Thursday night's stewards' meeting; that one of these motions included the adoption of the Company's proposed contract which included a ten per cent wage cut and many other losses over their old agreement.

Deponent further says that George Addes and Walter Wells arrived in Muskegon at approximately 6:00 P. M., on July 14, 1938, and again met at the Vista Grill, with Local Union officers and members, and again Mr. DeVette appeared on the scene; that at this meeting, plans were laid to break up the official stewards' meeting so that the membership would attend their meeting.

Deponent further says that the first attempt to break up the stewards' meeting, was a motion made by Vern Bliss, who had been present at both previous meetings with Addes and Wells, that everyone go down to the meeting at the Union hall and hear Addes and Wells talk; that upon failing to do this, a motion was immediately made to adjourn, and failing in this, the disrupters left.

Deponent further says that at the said Stewards' meeting on Thursday night, July 14, 1938, the said Howard L. O'Connors, after deponent had revealed all of the above facts to the stewards assembled, said: "How do you know all of that is true?" That deponent then said: "That is what you told me," to which O'Connors replied: "That is what I said. That is true."

Deponent further says that there were about 100 people in attendance at this meeting who heard O'Connors state that these facts were true.

Deponent further says that the audit of the books of the Local showed that the financial secretary, Howard L. O'Connors, is \$1,056.00 short. And further deponent saith not.

LESTER WASHBURN

.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 29th day of July, A. D., 1938,

NELL M. YORGEN

.....
Wayne County, Michigan, Notary Public.
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

FRED C. PIEPER, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a member of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, and a member of the Executive Board of the said International Union, and that he as chairman of the Finance Committee, elected by the aforementioned Executive Board.

Deponent further says that in the course of his duties as chairman of the Finance Committee, he did examine the expense account of one Ed Hall, now under suspension from the International Union, as a vice-President.

Deponent further says that he examined in particular, an expense account submitted by the said Ed Hall covering 24 days during the convention of the United Automobile Workers held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and that this expense account did show that the above named Ed Hall submitted to the International Union, an account in the amount of \$1045.83 for the above mentioned 24-day period.

Deponent further says that other vice-Presidents holding the same position as the above named Ed Hall, turned in expense accounts for this same period, none of them exceeding the sum of \$185.00.

Deponent further says that included in the expense account of the above named Ed Hall, was an item in the amount of \$189.60, appearing on the statement under August 9, which amount was for intoxicating liquors; that of the amount of \$1045.83, there was included the sum of \$528.00 for rooms for the 24-day period, and \$195.00 for parlors, for the same period.

Deponent further says that the quarters occupied by the said Ed Hall, which was paid for by George Addes, now expelled secretary-treasurer of the International Union, were used by the so-called Unity group as their headquarters during the convention.

Deponent further says that during his investigation of these accounts, as chairman of the Finance Committee, he found no records or memorandum of any nature that would indicate that the said Ed Hall had any intention of repaying to the International Union any portion of the above referred to expense account; that there were no records on the books of the International Union showing that any payment had been made against the above named account.

Deponent further says that former secretary-treasurer, George Addes, did pay to the Schroeder Hotel, the amount of \$1045.83, and that all of the information available to the Finance Committee was also available to George Addes at the time he paid the bill, and that he was fully aware of the purpose for which this money was used, and that it was his duty to refuse to pay a bill of this nature.

Deponent further says that during the investigation of this account, George Addes did not mention any arrangement that had been made with the said Ed Hall for repayment of any sums of money which were fraudulently secured from the International Union, and that no payment was made by the above named Ed Hall until these accounts were called to the attention of the International Executive Board by the Finance Committee, which resulted in impeachment charges being preferred against the said Ed Hall, which resulted in an order by the Board requiring the said Ed Hall to make weekly payments to be credited against this account.

And further deponent saith not.

F. C. PIEPER

.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
1st day of August, A. D., 1938,
NELL M. YORGEN

.....
Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

HOWARD M. THOMPSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is International Representative of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, and that as such, he has been assigned to work dealing with the General Motors Corporation; that in such work it has been necessary for him, from time to time, to meet with officials of the General Motors Corporation to discuss grievances in dispute in an effort to settle the same.

Deponent further says that some time in the early part of January, 1938, at one of the conferences with General Motors officials, at which time there were present, Wyndham Mortimer, Elmer Dowell and this deponent, on behalf of the International Union, and Messrs. Wilson, Tanner, Anderson and DeBriel, all high ranking officials of the General Motors Corporation, the said Wyndham Mortimer did take up considerable time in telling the General Motors officials of the benefits of the Communist government of Russia; that in explanation thereof, said Mortimer Wyndham extolled the virtues of the Communist form of government as being superior to that of the American form of government; that in this discussion, Mortimer sought to indicate the fallacies of the American scheme of industry and government, and stated that no permanent improvement would ever come unless and until the Americans adopted the Russian system; that said Mortimer did fully consume one hour in giving his dissertation on the subject, and at all times sought to emphasize the superiority of the Russian scheme over the American.

And further deponent saith not.

HOWARD M. THOMPSON

.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
1st day of August, A. D., 1938,

NELL M. YORGEN

.....
Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS:

LOUIS R. MILLER, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Sales Manager for the Safran Printing Company, of 6543 Sylvester Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, and that the Safran Printing Company is the printer of the United Automobile Worker, the official publication of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America.

Deponent further says that one of the employees of the Safran Printing Company is Earl Hall, who, among other duties, delivers the United Automobile Worker to the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America in the Griswold Building, Detroit.

Deponent further says that on or about Thursday, June 16, 1938, the said Earl Hall returned to the Safran Printing Company from a trip to the Griswold Building and conveyed to deponent substantially the following message, received by him as agent for the Safran Printing Company: "George Addes wishes to deliver a friendly message that as long as he is not in his office as treasurer, there will not be any printing bills paid for, as he is under bond and will not approve any bills that may be incurred during his absence."

Deponent further says that this statement was made to deponent by the said Earl Hall, in the presence of Hyman Safran, an official of the Safran Printing Company.

And further deponent saith not.

LOUIS R. MILLER

.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
2nd day of August, A. D., 1938,

NELL M. YORGEN

.....
Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan;
My commission expires January 4, 1942.

March 16, 1938

Dear Fellow-Workers:

There has been much talk of factions and factionalism in the International Union and many members are confused on what is behind all the differences and dissension so prevalent at the present time.

We of the Unity group have stood and stand now for the abolition of all caucusing by any group in the International Union. All attempts in this direction have been rebuffed by the Martin-Frankensteen so-called Progressive Caucus. In fact, President Martin stated openly at the Milwaukee convention that he was in favor of caucuses and caucusing.

We firmly believe that honest differences of opinion can be settled amicably by reasonable discussion in non-factional atmosphere. But where the President of the International Union himself holds caucuses in every union center, with the objective in mind, as he has so often stated, of purging the International Union of those who disagree with him, it becomes necessary in self-defense that those to be purged must also caucus.

The reasons for the existence of the Unity group are deep and fundamental. It has to do with the basic principles of trade unionism and unless these principles are championed and the trends in our International Union made known to the rank and file, then our organization is on the high road back to the bureaucratic methods of the AFL, from which we fought so desperately to free ourselves under ex-president Dillon.

It is our purpose to write you a letter about once a week covering some specific phase of the administration's activities so that you will be at all times in possession of all the facts. The one very alarming trend about which this letter will deal is the tendency towards bureaucracy as exemplified in recent developments.

At the first Executive Board meeting after the Milwaukee convention a decision was made by the so-called "Martinsteen" group abolishing local union papers and denying the right to local unions to put out any printed matter without consent of the International President or the Board. This one act itself may not be so significant, but taken in conjunction with what follows it forms a part of the very definite bureaucratic pattern.

The next step in this direction was taken by the Board at the same session in which a resolution was passed prohibiting Board members from telling anyone what transpired in the Board meetings. This is known as the Gag Resolution, and prevents the Board Members from discussing decisions of the Board in their local unions.

The third step was a letter sent out by President Martin to all local unions stating that no local union has a right to communicate with another local union without his consent or the seal of the International Union, which amounts to the same thing.

The fourth development in this direction was the decision of the Board at the last Board meeting (See page 22, Minutes of Executive Board) denying the right of the rank and file to a conference for the purpose of ratifying agreements. This policy has just been vividly forced to your attention by the signing of the GM supplementary agreement without the calling of a conference and is proof positive of President Martin's intention to act without consultation of the rank and file.

The Administration uses for their excuse in doing this that Brother Mortimer and Brother Hall negotiated a supplementary agreement on April 12, 1936, without specific ratification by the rank and file. We therefore wish to point out the fact that the supplement negotiated at that time was a concession on the part of the management and a distinct advantage over the original agreement. During the negotiations on this supplement General Motors conceded the right to have additional committeemen. Certainly this was not objectionable to the workers. But the supplement now negotiated takes away the privileges gained under the original supplement. Therefore we maintain the workers who must live under these conditions should have a voice in the ratification.

The next and fifth step in this direction was taken by the Progressive Bloc on the Executive Board (see page 28, Executive Board Minutes) wherein the board decided by a roll-call vote that the President of the International Union on his Administrator has the power to suspend from membership any member of the International Union without charges and without trial. And such suspended member can only appeal to the International Executive Board for redress. This is in spite of Section 1 and 2, Article 33, of the Constitution, which states specifically that every member shall have the right to trial in his own local union.

These are some of the reasons for the existence of the Unity Group and we shall continue to carry on our fight for democracy in the organization, for local union autonomy in local union affairs, for control of our International by the rank and file members, and against the practise of establishing dictators in local unions for the purpose of maintaining political control.

Our next week's letter will deal specifically with the question of local union dictatorships, the most recent of which is the L. A. Young, Local 236, Detroit.

Trusting you will give this letter the widest possible discussion among the rank and file of your local, we are

Yours for Unity,

UOPWA

Contact Committee for Unity.

CIO26

BOARD EXHIBIT 3

March 24th, 1938

Dear Fellow-Workers:

In our last letter we promised to make Local No. 236 (L. A. Young Co.) the subject of this weekly communication to you, but a conference was held in Detroit attended by approximately 200 delegates from 50 local unions and we feel the work done by this conference is of greater importance at the moment than the story we could tell you about Local No. 236.

For the last few weeks it has become increasingly apparent to those of us in a position to know that some direction must be given to our membership in the General Motors plants who have been forced several steps backward by a new supplementary agreement signed by President Martin without consultation with the workers involved. Our organization was built on the principles of democracy and the broadest possible control by the rank and file compatible with efficiency and the well-being of the membership. It is therefore a bitter surprise to thousands of our membership to find that an agreement has been reached, signed and put into effect without their having any knowledge or say as to its contents. The conference of Saturday, March 19th, was therefore called to discuss these matters to the end that demoralization does not set in and irreparable damage result to the International Union.

It is our desire to place the responsibility for this agreement on the shoulders of President Martin where it properly belongs. Had a conference of GM workers been called the spirit of solidarity shown at such a conference would have immeasurably contributed to the obtaining of a much better agreement as the General Motors Corporation would have seen and realized the resentment existing among their workers and would have been in a much more receptive mood to grant the concessions asked by the Committee—or at least agreed to continue the same agreement.

The conference proceeded to discuss Chrysler, Ford, Competitive Plants, Unemployment, Dictatorships, Bureaucracy in the International Union, Gangsterism, International interference in local union affairs, and the method of more effectively unifying the rank and file on the basis of a program.

Reports from various districts were given on local union elections and such reports reflected the deep resentment against the policy of the administration. It was unanimously agreed by the conference that local unions everywhere should pass resolutions that work towards the following program: to demand a GM conference to discuss the contract forced upon the workers; to pass resolutions demanding that any contract negotiated with Chrysler must have the approval of the workers in the Chrysler plants; and to pass resolutions and petitions asking the International office to put an end to gangsterism and the interference by the International Union in local union affairs.

It was further agreed that the workers should demand the calling of a conference of all local union executive board members in the Detroit area, plus all organizers, plus all executives of the International, for the purpose of mobilizing the membership of the local unions in the Detroit area in a new Ford Drive.

The conference agreed that it shall be the duty of all local unions throughout the country to organize into the UAW all unemployed auto workers and to cooperate and work with the Workers' Alliance and any other organization working to the best interests of the unemployed.

It was unanimously agreed by the conference that the International Union is now passing through one of the most critical and difficult periods in its history and will require the assistance and cooperation of all constructive forces within the organization to the end that our organization may be solidified and we will be in a position to take advantage of the first

opportunity to go forward again in a smashing offensive against the auto manufacturers. The employers are ready to take advantage of the present defeatist attitude taken by some of our members and will no doubt utilize the dissatisfaction arising out of our unsatisfactory agreement to arouse doubt and suspicion among our membership hoping thereby to weaken the International Union and bring about its eventual disintegration and destruction. It becomes the duty, therefore, of all sincere members of our organization to fight against this tendency and redouble their efforts so that the organizations will come through this difficult and trying period more powerful than ever.

The cost of issuing this weekly letter has fallen heavily upon a few active members of the Unity group here in Detroit and we have arrived at the point where it is absolutely necessary that contributions be made by those of our members who think the work we are doing is worth while. The conference of the 19th decided that each local union should raise \$1.00 per thousand members per week to finance this very necessary work. It is well to bear in mind that the administration has all the machinery of the International Union at its command and is using it to the fullest extent in its efforts to establish a bureaucracy in our International Union. It is imperative that steps be taken to obtain the necessary funds to carry on this work and committees should be set up in every locality to work out the details of this matter.

Any further information you may require or any correspondence you wish to have with the Unity group may be addressed to P. O. Box 1291, Detroit, Michigan. We are very eager to have any criticisms or suggestions that you wish to make on these weekly letters.

Fraternally yours,

UOPWA

Unity.

CIO26

BOARD EXHIBIT 4

March 30, 1938

Dear Fellow-Workers:

In previous letters we have stated that the Unity group was ready at all times to end caucusing and thereby take a long step in the direction of ending factionalism. But the story we are about to tell you in this week's letter will prove how impossible of accomplishment this is at the present time.

In reality Homer Martin is no longer the president of the International Union. He is now but the chairman of a caucus. As the president of a great International Union he has so misused his office as to interfere and meddle in the most trivial affairs of local unions. He has projected himself into local union elections to such an extent as to make an honest, unbiased decision of the local union membership impossible, going to the extent in some cases of establishing and renting a permanent headquarters for his faction but a few doors away from the local union office, from which a constant stream of factional propaganda is poured into the membership, making a unified organization impossible. In fact, the reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor, repudiated by the auto workers in 1935 and 1936, is being outdone by President Martin in his attempts to build a bigger and better bureaucracy than the old Dillon regime ever dreamed of.

You will find enclosed a photograph of the Martinsteen "Progressive" headquarters on Industrial Avenue in Flint, Michigan, located but a few doors from the local union headquarters of the Buick Division. What can be the purpose of the President of the International Union in maintaining a separate caucus headquarters in this heart of General Motors in Flint? Can such a factional center be of benefit to the union? Is its purpose to unify the organization or to plunge the dagger of factionalism deeper into the heart of labor. This is the most unusual tactic ever employed by the President of a great International Union and if its purpose is not to destroy the union then it is difficult to see what other objective he has in mind. If the factionalism fostered and encouraged by President Martin and his so-called Progressive Group is not being financed by the General Motors Corporation then somebody is doing an excellent job for nothing.

Also accompanying this letter is a duplicate of one leaflet put out by this group in its desperate attempts to influence local union elections by an appeal to the worse prejudices existing in the minds of many backward workers. Honest workers who disagree with them on the policies or program are immediately labeled as "reds" or are accused of following the Communist "line." The purpose of these slanders is of course to frighten and silence all opposition and smother free and open discussion of vital trade union problems on the local union floors. This tactic was employed very effectively by F. J. Dillon and the employers to wreck the old federal unions and they believe it is worth trying again.

Fortunately, however, there has always been a few courageous souls who are not frightened by epithets and whose faith in the ultimate triumph of truth gives them the will to fight on until democracy has become so firmly rooted in our organization that its destruction will be impossible.

It has been evident to some of our people for quite a period of time that President Martin is not big enough for the position he holds and is incapable of the high standard of leadership required in an organization such as ours. That he will fight desperately and use every tactic possible in his efforts to retain the helm of our organization is also evident. It nevertheless is imperative that some individual of sound judgment, stability and experience take his place.

We keenly desire to extend our mailing list as widely as possible to the end that our message be carried to the membership direct. We therefore urge that you send us the names and addresses of such honest and sincere workers in the shops that you decide should receive these letters also. Mail such names and addresses together with any other comment you care to make to Box 1291, Detroit, Mich.

We MUST repeat again our request for financial assistance to continue this work and we sincerely urge that committees be set up to raise the necessary funds that these letters with their information be continued.

Fraternally yours,

UNITY.

UOPWA

CIO26

BOARD EXHIBIT 5

April 7, 1938

Dear Fellow-Workers:

The subject of this week's letter will touch upon the matter of the International's finances and the tendency of the Martin administration to live beyond our income. There has not been a month elapsed since the Milwaukee convention in which the International Union has not been compelled to dip into general fund to meet its payroll. This situation was repeatedly called to the attention of the Executive Officers and the International Executive Board by the Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes, and no action was taken until the last meeting of the International Executive Board, at which time Secretary-Treasurer Addes confronted the Board with a situation that had become so alarming it was evident to all that drastic measures must be taken immediately if the International Union was to survive.

Secretary-Treasurer Addes submitted a budget together with a recommendation that the Board make the Executive Officers responsible for keeping the International's expenses within its income. In other words the sense of his recommendation was that the International must live within its income at all times, and it becomes the responsibility of the Executive Officers to see that this is complied with. This resolution can be found in the minutes of the last Executive Board meeting on pages 42 and 43.

It is the opinion of the Unity group that the International Union should not only live within its income but that a fixed percentage of its gross income should be earmarked every month and set aside to be used in case of strikes and other extreme emergencies.

Immediately following the adjournment of the Board a meeting of the Executive Officers decided that if the Board's mandate and Secretary-Treasurer Addes's recommendation was to be carried out then the immediate removal of all organizers from the payroll was absolutely imperative, and even if this were done it would still be insufficient to balance our budget. Further curtailments were made in various departments, such as publishing the paper once a month instead of weekly; reducing the office force; and closing of some sub-district and district offices wherever possible. These drastic reductions were made and the International Union was approaching the point where income and expenses were about to balance.

At this point President Martin began to replace people on the payroll as organizers and at this writing 40 such names have been added to the International's payroll, which means only one thing: that the International Union must continue to operate in the red and faces inevitable bankruptcy if a stop is not put to it immediately.

Secretary-Treasurer Addes has written a letter to President Martin, a copy of which has been sent to all Executive Officers and Board members, in which he again calls attention to the acute financial situation and is taking a definite position of refusing to pay the organizers placed on the payroll, other than in aircraft.

We feel that Secretary-Treasurer Addes is to be commended for taking this position and is deserving of the support of every loyal union member. We feel that every local union should pass resolutions condemning the actions of President Martin in building up a large staff of unnecessary organizers, contrary to the mandates of the International Executive Board; that copies of these resolutions be sent to all International Officers and that

vigorous protests be made to the Board Members in your respective districts instructing them to see that the mandates of the International Executive Board be adhered to; and demanding that the International Union live within its income at all times.

The International Union is about three months over-due in its per capita tax to the CIO. It has outstanding debts such as lawyers fees, etc., which if paid now would show a deficit for the month of March of approximately \$98,000.

Again we must mention the absolute necessity of the raising of funds to continue this weekly letter. It is an increasingly heavy expense and it is absolutely necessary that financial assistance be given at the earliest possible moment. Checks or money orders may be sent to Box No. 1291, made out to Henry Kraus. If cash is sent be sure that it is securely wrapped. A complete and detailed report of all funds collected and expenditures will be made at every National Unity meeting, or will be made directly to you upon request.

Fraternally yours,

UOPWA

UNITY.

CIO26

BOARD EXHIBIT 6 (Envelope)

P. O. Box No. 1291, Detroit, Mich., Apr. 8, 1938, 12:30 P.M.
James Austin, 6211 Woodlawn Ave., Bell, California.

BOARD EXHIBIT 7 (Photostatic Copy of Envelope)

International Union United Automobile Workers of America, International Offices: Griswold Building, Detroit, Michigan. P. O. Box 1291, Detroit Mich. March 31, 1938, 5:30 P. M.

Board's Ex. 7A—

March 24, 1938

International Union, Purchase Order 1127, United Automobile Workers of America, Detroit Michigan, 11th Floor, Griswold Bldg.

The following material is required for the Mortimer Department.
Firm: Gregory Mayer & Thom. Quantity: 1 Rubber stamp, Price \$1.05.
Post Office Box No. 2 lines. Confirming Order. All orders must be signed by Geo. F. Addes. All purchases must be made through the General Secretary-Treasurer's Office.

BOARD EXHIBIT 8

December 21, 1937

Mr. Harry Bridges
Regional Director, CIO
593 Market Street
San Francisco, California
Dear Sir and Brothers:

An article appearing in the Chicago Daily Tribune of December 20, a copy of which is attached hereto, you will no doubt be interested in. The remarks made by President Martin under quotes and purporting to be excerpts from a speech he made at the UAW District Council in Rockford, Illinois, on November 7, are substantially correct.

I would suggest that you drop President Martin a letter immediately demanding an explanation and an apology. Send copies of this letter to all Executive Board members, a list of whom I am attaching also.

Just as a suggestion I think you should request President Martin that you be invited to appear before the next meeting of the General Executive Board to answer any and all questions, behind closed doors and not in the public press.

Fraternally yours,

WM:TG
UOPWA
CIO 26

Wyndham Mortimer,
International Vice-President.

BOARD EXHIBIT 9

February 2, 1938

Mr. Herbert Resnor
Tom Mooney Defense Committee
Box 1475
San Francisco, California
Dear Sir and Brother:

The Civil Rights Federation of Michigan is contemplating a Tom Mooney Mass Meeting in Detroit for some time in March and are in a quandary as to who should speak in Tom's behalf for the United Automobile Workers. Already there is a keen desire on the part of President Martin and Dick Frankenstein to address such a meeting, which the Civil Rights Federation does not desire.

You will receive a communication from Mr. Mezerik requesting that Tom specify or express his opinion as to who should speak for him. I have no one particular in mind, except that I think it advisable that it be someone other than President Martin or Dick Frankenstein. It is estimated that about 25,000 people will attend this meeting and their only purpose in wishing to speak there is that they will have their names brought prominently before the public and acquire some free publicity.

This is for your information so that when you receive such a request you will be able to act more intelligently.

Fraternally yours,

Wyndham Mortimer,
International Vice-President.

WM:TG
UOPWA
CIO26

P. S. My new address is 2958 Second Boulevard. The phone number is Temple 2-4671.

BOARD EXHIBIT 10

November 1, 1937

Mrs. Jean Stevenson
Woman's Auxiliary No. 11
51 Sproat Street
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sister:

I heartily concur in the resolution which was passed by the Women's Auxiliary and think that the appointment of Eve Stone was a serious mistake. I believe the Women's Auxiliaries should demand a national conference of all auxiliaries in the near future, with the purpose of selecting a national organizer for the auxiliaries from among their own number, as I feel there are many members of the auxiliaries who are qualified to hold this position.

With best wishes for the success of your work, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM:TG

UOPWA

CIO

Wyndham Mortimer,
International Vice-President.

BOARD EXHIBIT 11

February 17, 1938

Mr. Ed Geiger
Buick Division
3019 Industrial Avenue
Flint, Michigan

Dear Brother Geiger:

Received your communication regarding the large number of grievances submitted to the General Motors committee, also your comment on the unsatisfactory answers to same.

Inasmuch as President Martin has assigned Elmer Dowell to take care of all negotiations with General Motors it will be very difficult for me to engage in this matter without some undesirable repercussions.

I would suggest that Local 156 bring some pressure on President Martin to change the personnel of the General Motors Committee, and perhaps better results can be obtained in the future.

Faternally yours,

Wyndham Mortimer,
International Vice-President.

WM:TG
UOPWA
CIO26

BOARD EXHIBIT 12A

Oct. 21, 1937
310 Goodwin Street
Peoria, Ill.

Homer Martin,
United Automobile Workers International Union,
801 Hofmann Building,
Detroit, Michigan.
Dear Sir and Brother:

Several days ago I arrived in Peoria from Detroit, where I was formerly with Fisher Body and treasurer of Local No. 329. Georger Addes, Hauser, McLaughlin and Brother Daly of the Oil Workers are familiar with my organizational activities.

I don't know whether or not you are familiar with the labor situation here in Peoria insofar as C.I.O. affiliate organizations are concerned. However, there are two local unions here, the United Mine Workers and a lodge of the Steel Workers.

At the present time, the Caterpillar Tractor Company, with over 11,000 workers is gradually slipping away from the Steel Workers. This is primarily due, to the fact that Steel has not been able to put over an outstanding organizational drive for membership.

Dernencourt, the Regional Director for steel here, has not been able to obtain sufficient funds or capable organizers from his International to make a decisive fight at Caterpillar. No doubt, this was because of the fact that every available dollar the International had was used to carry on it's fight recently against "Little Steel."

Out of almost 6,000 members in the Caterpillar plant the lodge can collect dues on possibly 500. The rest have refused to pay dues until the organization signs an agreement or obtains some conditions.

From my conversation with Brother Dernencourt, he informs me that he cannot see any immediate assistance in the way of funds or organizers from his International to continue his fight with Caterpillar. He said about the only solution is to have the Automobile Workers come in and really do the job right with about three or four big mass meetings and some high power International speakers at the Armory here. Once Caterpillar is cracked, Peoria will welcome the C.I.O. and it's various organizations. It's another case of crack G.M. and the rest will fall into line.

Eleven thousand workers will make a fair size Local Union, Brother Martin, and I'm sure the International has the funds and the organizers to make this possible.

Insofar as jurisdiction is concerned, I'm sure that Brother Dernencourt can make satisfactory arrangements for a transfer of membership or else split the plant in two with the Automobile International.

There is another plant, the International Harvester Co., a few miles north of here, that needs a little U.A.W. attention. They are sponsoring a company union there of the rankest sort and openly show their sponsorship.

I am standing by here waiting for the Go Sign from Harvey Fremming of the Oil Workers International to line up the gas and oil industry after the A. F. of L. finally gets thru messing it up.

May I hope to hear from you by return wire immediately upon receipt of this letter?

Faternally yours,

James F. Cassily.

BOARD EXHIBIT 12A

November 2, 1937

Mr. James F. Cassily
310 Goodwin Street
Peoria, Illinois
Dear Brother Cassily:

Your letter to President Martin was given to me for attention since I have been placed in charge of organization of farm implements.

I will be in Chicago Thursday and will endeavor to contact you from there. Perhaps we can arrange a meeting with you and Brother Dernencourt some time within the next few days.

Fraternally yours,
Wyndham Mortimer,
International Vice-President.

WM:TG
UOPWA
CIO

BOARD EXHIBIT 12B

310 Goodwin Street,
Peoria, Illinois,
December 16, 1937.

Mr. Wyndham Mortimer,
United Automobile Workers,
Griswold Building,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In reply to your letter of December 13th, regarding data on Farm Implement plants, I wish to advise that there are four plants in Peoria and one at Canton.

The largest plant here, the Caterpillar Tractor Company, is located at 600 W. Washington Street, East Peoria. There are 11,000 workers employed at this plant. It is divided into two major departments, foundry and assembly. Regarding organization, there are less than two hundred active members of an S.W.O.C. lodge in the plant. No doubt you are familiar with the situation which has caused the membership in this organization to drop from nearly seven thousand signed-up to it's present number. The Molders International Union had a very large membership in the foundry at one time almost 95% I believe. The Machinists' International likewise had a very strong membership in the assembly division. Both of these organization's memberships have practically dwindled to less than twenty-five active members each. A company union was sponsored by Caterpillar shortly after Steel began organization last March. This too gradually became extinct due to the other local industries being cited by the N.I.R.B. At the present time there are less than fifty active members left of this company sponsored organization.

Several weeks back I came into Detroit to see you regarding this plant but unfortunately you were over at Danville with Brother Ed Hall. I was in conference with Brother Billingsly out of Merrell's office on November 17th here in Peoria. I called an unofficial meeting of the officers of this defunct S.W.O.C. lodge at one of their homes and had them explain the whole situation to Billingsly.

Billingsly left here to see you at Detroit during the Executive Board meeting which was called due to the Pontiac situation. Since then I have had no communication from Billingsly, therefore I had been rather anxious to learn what disposition was to be made regarding taking over this plant.

Although I had not seen any of the minutes of the C.I.O. Conference at Atlantic City, I have been advised that the various organizations were to turn over plants that came under certain jurisdictions.

With that in mind, I was of the opinion that Van Bittner would turn over the Caterpillar Tractor plant to Automobile since it belonged under our jurisdiction. The majority of the workers of this plant likewise feel that they belong to Automobile and have been waiting for some disposition to be made regarding a transfer of jurisdiction.

The latter part of this week a meeting, will be held by the Executive Board of this lodge to propose a resolution to introduce on the floor for transfer to Automobile. A vote will be taken and most likely the members will vote for the transfer.

Now this is a rather serious matter with these workers and if you have any definite idea as to whether the plant will be turned over to the United Automobile Workers International, I wish that you would advise me immediately. If it is only a matter of a month or so until such will take place, it will not be necessary for these workers to place the resolution before the membership.

I have been here since the latter part of October and will remain until after Christmas. Due to the fact that I am not employed it will be necessary for me to return to Detroit to seek employment.

I have contacted Ray Edmundson, C.I.O. Regional Director for Illinois at Springfield and asked for assignment as C.I.O. representative in Peoria, but he has had to cut his force down also.

If there is anything I can do to help out here in the interests of the International, I shall do so, but I cannot remain after the Holidays as I must seek employment elsewhere.

There is another plant here the LeTorneau Road and Farm Machinery Co., which requires some organizational work. It has 1,200 workers and I am sure there is no A. F. of L. or C.I.O. members in the plant. Most of it's road machinery is built to equip Caterpillar Tractors.

The Hart Carter Farm Machinery Company manufactures Seeders, Harrows, Cultivators, also castings for the Altofer Bros. Washing Machine Company located here. There are about 150 workers in the plant and have an agreement with the "company" union, sort of a closed shop set-up. The chairman of the union is an apprentice machinist. His father is the personnel director of Hart Carter Company.

At Canton, Illinois, twenty-five miles west of Peoria, the International Harvester Company has a plant employing 1,500 workers. A "company" union is sponsored here also and when a C.I.O. organizer comes into town the company blows the whistle and every farmer for miles around sews the city up tight to keep out the others.

This company sponsored organization at Canton is absolutely rank, it openly exhibits its aid to and control over the International Harvester workers.

As I said before, Brother Mortimer, something must be done to help these workers at Caterpillar. If you haven't already formulated organization plans for certain farm implement plants in Illinois, I'd suggest you give Caterpillar first consideration. It is the key plant to industrial organization in Central Illinois. When you organize Caterpillar, the backbone of the Illinois Manufacturers' Chambers of Commerce is broken.

Trusting to receive a reply from you immediately upon receipt of this letter.

With kindest wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

James F. Cassily.

BOARD EXHIBIT 12C

December 23, 1937

Mr. James F. Cassily

310 Goodwin Street

Peoria, Illinois

Dear Sir and Brother:

I presume you are feeling somewhat discouraged over the apparent lack of activity on my part. I want to assure you, however, it is due not to lack of interest but rather to divided interest. In the first place there is still some confusion in the minds of President Martin and some of the CIO as to where the farm implement will eventually be assigned. In the matter of tractors, trucks, etc., the question of jurisdiction is reasonably clear and I have just send a communication to President Martin requesting that two organizers be assigned to work under my jurisdiction in farm implements. One of the organizers I have asked for is Brother Robert Travis. If my request is granted I shall have Brother Travis contact you as soon as possible. In any event I want you to keep in touch with me and I will make every effort possible to come to Peoria some time in the near future and discuss this matter with you.

The reason for delay in answering your letter was a three weeks' absence from the office on the West Coast. Now that I am back everything possible will be done to assist the workers in the farm implement industry.

Thank you for your interesting and illuminating letter. Hoping to hear from you in the near future, and wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a bright and happy New Year, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Wyndham Mortimer,

International Vice-President.

WM:TG

UOPWA

CIO26

BOARD EXHIBIT 12D

January 28, 1938

Mr. C. H. Cook
508 Martin Street
Peoria, Illinois

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your situation in Peoria undoubtedly requires speedy action and I am doing everything to conform to your wishes and the wishes of the workers in the Caterpillar plant. I have written to Mr. Van Bittner, also Mr. Weber and Mr. Fontechio on this matter and in due course of time expect to hear from them. You must bear in mind, however, that Mr. Bittner is in Washington attending the Miner's convention and will not return to Chicago until the coming week.

The only danger I see in your suggestion about bringing this matter before the business meeting of the lodge is that it may start a wave of sympathy that may get beyond control and result in the thing none of us want. I think if a large number of individual communications were addressed to Mr. Van Bittner, S. W. O. C., 1900 Engineering Building, Chicago, putting your problem before him in a calm, reasoned manner, the effect would be just as good and without the danger of starting a movement that would lead who knows where.

Rest assured I will keep you informed of developments and hoping to hear from you again soon, I am,

Faternally yours,

Wyndham Mortimer,
International Vice-President.

WM:TG
UOPWA
CIO26

BOARD EXHIBIT 13A

April 11, 1938

Mr. Wyndham Mortimer
Vice-President, UAWA
Griswold Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Brother Mortimer:

The inclosed article is a copy of same which I sent to Bro. Weber, Director of the FEWOC, as per his request for articles to be printed in the Peoples Press.

Of course not being on the scene of action hinders one, so I had to rely mainly on my imagination. I would like to know more specifically what kind of articles the FEWOC will require for present organizational purposes. I feel that the work to be done now is one of organizational rather than that of educational but the two can be interwoven to some degree.

I suppose Ed. Hall has spoken to you about my desire to work with the FEWOC in the near future. I feel that I can assist the work being carried on there, especially in the educational field.

Wishing you the best of luck, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Rosalie Stinson.

BOARD EXHIBIT 13B

April 22, 1938

Miss Rosalie Stinson

Frankfort, Indiana

Dear Miss Stinson:

As you are no doubt aware the situation in the farm equipment division is in a very chaotic state and certain fundamentals must first be established before we will be in a position to place anyone on the payroll. We must first procure a charter from the CIO and then the various local unions in the U. A. W. and S. W. O. C. must transfer their affiliations to the Farm Equipment Workers before the Committee will have any finances to do anything with. I will keep you in mind for any future openings that develop as I am aware of your ability and loyalty to the labor movement.

The type of article that should be written for the farm equipment workers at the present time is one that would counsel them to be patient with the apparently slow pace at which things are developing. Point out to them that there are many obstacles in the way that must be overcome, obstacles that could not be foreseen at the Chicago conference. There is a tendency on the part of some of the local leaders in the farm equipment industry to become too impatient with what appears to them to be unnecessary delay. It must be pointed out to them that the obstacles to be surmounted are real and will require patience and much persistent effort. The outcome is not in doubt, it is only a question of the time required to accomplish our desired objective. In writing articles for the paper these points should be kept in mind and stressed.

Thanking you for your communication, I am,

Faternally yours,

WM:TG

Wyndham Mortimer,

International Vice-President.

UOPWA

CIO

BOARD EXHIBIT 13C

Frankfort, Ind.

April 23, 1938

Mr. Wyndham Mortimer

Vice-President, UAWA,

Griswold Bldg.

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Mr. Mortimer:

Received your very interesting and encouraging letter today, and immediately wrote the short article inclosed herewith.

According to Mr. Runfeldt, publicity chairman of the Tractor Works, they wish short articles due to lack of space in the Peoples Press. Therefore, I am trying to compile these articles into a minimum amount of words. Even this one, I fear is too long. This is the contribution I have made and even if they cannot be printed in the Press, they may be of some use to them in another manner.

With best wishes to you and our friends,

Very sincerely yours,

Rosalie Stinson.

BOARD EXHIBIT 13C

Rosalie Stinson

Time and Patience

TIME AND PATIENCE

Some of our leaders and members of the FEWOC feel the urge to make things move faster. Like a high spirited race horse, anxious to be off but seeing only the first straight away and forgetting the hurdles.

Patience Needed

How many times have we seen leaders move too far ahead of their group, which oft times proves fatal to both the organization and leadership, as a general without an army.

Time, important factor

The FEWOC is experiencing an adjustment which may seem to lessen activities but during this adjustment a solid base is being built, a foundation upon which the FEWOC can rise to greater heights. All this necessarily takes time, and you all understand the steps that must be taken in transferring locals now affiliated with UAW and SWOC into the FEWOC.

Furthermore, the lack of finances necessarily means a smaller working staff and will continue to be a hindrance until all transfers have been completed.

Patience, the greatest of all virtues, means exercising your intelligence and judgement. Time and Patience combined with honest and sincere leadership will solve our problems. This is a fundamental truth and should not under any circumstances be disregarded.

BOARD EXHIBIT 14

1110 S. Oakley Blvd.
April 23, 1933.

Mr. Wyndham Mortimer
Vice-Pres. U.A.W.
Griswold Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.
Dear Wyndham:

For the past few weeks we have been in negotiations with the International Harvester Company and finally concluded a fairly favorable agreement with them Saturday. That accounts for the delay in replying to yours.

We were quite disappointed in the recent C.I.O. Conference not having taken favorable action on our setup. I was looking forward to some favorable action to be taken there.

I regret that you did not contact me prior to going East. I had the feeling that if we got together and contacted some of our friends who attended the Washington Conference, we might have brought the matter on the floor for some action; as it was, to my knowledge, there was mere passing knowledge made of the contemplated F.E.W.O.C. setup in Director Brophy's report. Had several representatives from various Unions supported the setup, I cannot see how the Conference could escape taking formal and official action in establishing the setup.

However, that may be, it's past and water over the dam. I do hope in the future, we can get together and jointly arrive at something on such or similar occasions.

I assure you a great deal of anxiety and restlessness with the whole matter of the F.E.W.O.C. suspended in the air; unless some action is taken soon it will retard and perhaps delay for years the organizing of this industry.

If you plan on going East, I hope you will be able to stop off here, so we may discuss all matters pertaining to the setup.

All locals of the S.W.O.C. in the Farm Equipment Industry have taken favorable action on the February 19th Conference on the establishment of the F.E.W.O.C. Seven locals in all; they have dispatched copies of resolutions to Murray, Brophy and Lewis.

I should like to get your opinion on the advisability of my or a committee at your International Executive Board. Let me know what you think of the idea. In any event, I think the matter should be brought to the International Board for some action even if the unity people are able to get the support of the majority of the Board. Should the Board take negative action, then the only avenue will be the C.I.O. Some action is better than none at all.

As matters now stand, certain people whom I suspect, are against the F.E.W.O.C. setup utilize the failure of the Auto Workers to act on the setup as an alibi and a loophole.

It seems to me, if we narrow the thing down, it will be to our advantage.

If you contemplate bringing the matter up to the Executive Board for action, what do you think of delegations coming (the U.A.W.A. locals, in South Bend, Fort Wayne and Springfield and Milwaukee), to the Executive Board meeting? And is there a possibility of your getting delegations to the Board meetings?

These are mere suggestions and perhaps worthwhile to give some thought to.

Fraternally Yours,

J. Weber,
Sub-District Director, S.W.O.C.

J.W.:M.R.
U.O.P.W.A.
No. 24

BOARD EXHIBIT 15

To All Members of the International Executive Board:

Since the last meeting of the International Executive Board there has been certain very significant developments in the farm equipment industry which calls for serious consideration and some definite action on the part of the UAW if the organization in this field is to go forward and function in the interests of the workers involved.

If the interests and welfare of the workers in the farm equipment industry are to be given prime consideration then some definite steps must be taken immediately in the direction of the formation of an International Industrial Union of all the workers in the farm equipment industry. I know from frequent contact with the local unions and lodges that have been set up by the UAW and the SWOC that the desire is unanimous among these workers for an International Union of their own. To permit the present situation to exist is to permit a state of permanent disorganization in this industry since they are partially organized under the UAW and a still larger group under the SWOC, with some plants having no organization whatever.

In numerous conferences with officers of the CIO, the SWOC, President Martin and various members of the Executive Board, it was universally agreed that the solution to this problem is the uniting of the farm equipment workers into one organization under a charter from the CIO. In keeping with resolution No. 244 passed at the Milwaukee convention, and in response to the universal desire of the farm equipment workers, a conference was called in Chicago on February 19, attended by approximately 75 delegates representing 15 local unions, at which time a resolution was adopted petitioning the CIO to set up a Farm Equipment Organizing Committee as the first steps in the establishment of the proposed industrial union of farm equipment workers.

The conference indicates by a unanimous vote that it desires myself as chairman of the proposed Farm Equipment Organizing Committee. In conformity with this resolution I conferred with Mr. Van A. Bittner, Philip Murray of the SWOC, John Brophy of the CIO and others and all expressed agreement and a desire to cooperate to this end.

There are certain mechanical difficulties, however, that stand in the way of a complete carrying out of this program. Mr. Philip Murray has assured me that we will encounter no difficulty from the SWOC in our efforts to build an industrial union for farm equipment workers.

The problem I wish to raise before the Board is the procedure to be followed in transferring from the UAW to the Farm Equipment Workers those local unions now organized under the UAW but who properly belong in the Farm Equipment Workers organization. I have taken no steps in this direction as I did not wish to go contrary to the wishes of the board in this matter. We have in the UAW at the present time at least six or seven local unions that could be classified as properly coming under farm equipment. Over some of them there will no doubt be a dispute as to whether they are farm equipment or automobile and such local unions, in my opinion, should have their status determined by a committee composed of representatives of the SWOC, the UAW and the CIO proper. A resolution covering the formation of a committee representing the UAW will be prepared for submission to the Board for its approval or rejection.

Since the last meeting of the Board very encouraging developments have taken place in the farm equipment field. With the agitation carried on for a separate International Union for farm equipment workers interest has been revived and organized activity is going forward at a satisfactory pace. In a large plant of the International Harvester in Chicago a labor board election gave the CIO sole bargaining rights. A similar election is pending in the International Harvester plant in Milwaukee. In the Springfield, Ohio plants of the International Harvester company a much healthier condition prevails, the local union showing a slow but steady increase.

I am quite convinced that if the International Executive Board would cooperate in setting up this Farm Equipment Organizing Committee that the solution to the problem of organizing this industry will have been attained. There is a universal desire on the part of the workers in the Farm Equipment plants for their own International Union, whereas at the present time they are kept apart by the organizational structures of the SWOC and the UAW, and it is to remedy this situation that I am submitting this report, which is accompanied by the attached resolution.

Wyndham Mortimer

International Vice-President

WM:TG

UOPWA-CIO-26

RESOLUTION ON FARM EQUIPMENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Whereas the farm equipment industry occupies a very important place among major industries in the United States and Canada, both as to its strategic position of importance for organized labor as a whole, as well as its numerical strength approximating some several hundreds of thousands of workers in the industry, and

Whereas some very important steps have already been taken by the SWOC and the IU, UAWA in the direction of organizing this industry to the extent that more than 25,000 workers have already been organized in the International Harvester Company chain of plants, and others, and

Whereas the workers in this industry are now divided into two major organized groups having as their base the UAW and the SWOC, and

Whereas it is the universal desire of the workers in this industry to have one International Industrial Union of all workers in the farm equipment plants to the end that they may present a solid front against the employers, and

Whereas at the Milwaukee Convention of the United Automobile Workers resolution No. 244 was adopted calling for the establishment of a separate International Union of farm equipment workers, and

Whereas it is the expressed desire of Mr. John L. Lewis, President of CIO, Mr. Philip Murray, of the SWOC, Mr. Van A. Bittner of the SWOC, and President Martin of the UAW, that such an International be established, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the International Executive Board set up a committee of two whose duty it shall be to determine what local unions of the UAW properly belong to the farm equipment workers and such committee shall be instructed to work with representatives of the SWOC and the CIO in working out the problems of jurisdiction between the UAW and the farm equipment workers, and the transfer of such local Unions to the Farm Equipment Workers International Union, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the International Executive Board call upon the CIO and the SWOC to proceed immediately in the granting of a charter, the setting up of a Farm Equipment Organizing Committee, and in taking such other measures as are necessary to launch an Industrial Union of Farm Equipment Workers at the earliest possible time.
uopwa-cio-26

Board Ex. 16-A—Postal Telegraph

—A.S.

1938 Jan. 24, P.M. 11:14

NB694 42 DL Collect—Peoria, Ill. 24 215P

Wyndham Mortimer United Automobile Workers of America
Griswold Bldg., Detroit

The organized workers of Altorfer Bros. Company and Hart-Carter Company seriously considering transfer to United Automobile Workers this week. Withholding application for charter until automobile international assures immediate organizational drive on plants. Advise me what assistance can be assured.

Fraternally,

James Cassily

Board Ex. 16-B—Postal Telegraph

January 26, 1938

Mr. James Cassily

310 Goodwin

Peoria, Illinois

Do not apply for charter in UAW where other CIO unions are involved. This matter being worked out with SWOC in Chicago. Will keep you advised of developments.

Wyndham Mortimer

BOARD EXHIBIT 18

March 15, 1938

Mr. John L. Lewis, Chairman
Committee for Industrial Organization
1106 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In recent weeks a situation has come to my attention which I am of the opinion you should be advised. President Martin has been making various statements, most flagrant of these were in Flint where he made most scathing and denunciatory remarks about the Steel agreement, which we realize is only made possible through the CIO. We feel that this agreement is satisfactory to the workers as a great step forward in contractual relationships between employers and employees in Big Steel. Such remarks cannot go unchallenged.

Also it was my privilege to hear President Martin in a symposium with John P. Frey on a nation-wide, coast to coast hook-up, in which a most negative position was taken by President Martin, in which he failed to bring out the strike-breaking tactics used by John P. Frey, ordering his men to go through our picket line during the General Motors strike in Cleveland, his calling up General Motors during our negotiations, attempting to stymie our activities as you well know.

It seems to me that this opportunity was one which could have afforded the C. I. O. the opportunity it has long sought of pointing out to the public the type of man John P. Frey really is. This was not done. However, John P. Frey took every opportunity to lambast the CIO and its leadership under the direction of yourself, making the following remarks: "Both committees, A. F. of L. and C. I. O., were in complete accord on an agreement of peace and that agreement was vetoed by the dictator John L. Lewis". This has been repudiated by Secretary Howard, as well as yourself, in the official publication of the CIO News. This was not repudiated by Martin in his speech. Evidence of Martin's negative speech is the fact that John P. Frey did not utilize his opportunity of rebuttal.

We too desire unity within the ranks of the labor movement, but only as set forth in the conferences of the CIO. I only wish to take this opportunity of reminding you that the words spoken by President Martin are not the sentiments or the wishes of the automobile workers because they are behind the Committee for Industrial Organization and its program as enunciated by yourself in Atlantic City 100%.

Thanking you for all past favors, I am

Fraternally yours,

EH:TG

Ed Hall

UOPWA

International Vice-President

CIO26

Board Ex. 17—Postal Telegraph
Bill Carney
Room 201
17-19 Williams St.
Newark, New Jersey

Bob Travis has been laid off by UAW. If you have anything open in New Jersey wire me Griswold Building, Detroit.

Wyndham Mortimer

BOARD EXHIBIT 19A

1938 March 21, P.M. 4:09

LN77 39 DL-Lansing, Mich., 21 354P
Ed Hall

1100 Griswold Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Washburn ruled there would be no final elections. Last Thursday March 17th the election committee was instructed by body to proceed with election as planned Washburn will not allow printing of ballots. As vice president what would you suggest.

L. E. Riffle

Board Ex. 19-B

Postal Telegraph
March 21, 1938

Mr. L. E. Riffle
care of Leon Zimmerman

2409 S. Washington Ave.
Lansing, Michigan

In answer to your wire concerning your election problems I cannot be a part of or a party to interference in local union elections over the wishes or the decision of the local union. Therefore it is my opinion you should proceed as per the decision of your local union.

Ed Hall

BOARD EXHIBIT 20

February 9, 1938

Mr. Ed Geiger, Secretary
Buick Division, No. 156
3019 Industrial Avenue
Flint, Michigan

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your request of February 7 received and I would be only too glad to take these grievances up with General Motors if it was within my power to do so. In the past few weeks I have had many such requests from various locals of General Motors elsewhere. Due to this fact I took the matter up with President Martin during a general officer's meeting Monday. He advised me that William Dowell was in charge of General Motors in regards to the contract and all grievances, and that my assignment would no doubt be the independent companies.

Due to this fact, without specific instructions from President Martin, it would be impossible for me to take these grievances up with General Motors. If you care to write to him in regards to this matter, as I know many other locals have done, it is perfectly agreeable with me. But I am of the opinion that you will get no satisfaction whatsoever.

Hoping to see you soon, and with best regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

EH:TG

UOPWA

CIO26

Ed Hall

International Vice-President

BOARD EXHIBIT 21

March 21, 1938

Mr. Frank Slaby, President
Local No. 76, UAWA
936 Broadway
Oakland, California

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your resolution received and in answer wish to state that I am in accord with the entire resolution. As a member of the International Executive Board, and a vice president of the International Union I would like to say that I am not one of those who signed the agreement or had anything to do with it. Certainly that right should always be in the hands of those who have to work under the conditions of the agreement. However, until the workers in the automobile industry nationally realize that these things which are so close to them must be adhered to by the International officers and placed in the Constitution of the International Union, I feel it our duty to continue to protest such bureaucratic methods of negotiating.

Hoping that your organization will continue to struggle and fight for democratic rank and file control of the International, I am

Fraternally yours,

EH:TG

UOPWA

CIO27

Ed Hall

International Vice-President

BOARD EXHIBIT 22

(Excerpt from "Detroit News" June 9, 1938)

Control of the executive board of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) hung in the balance today, with a distinct possibility that Homer Martin, president, would find a majority lined up against him.

The international's chief governing body was called into special session Wednesday afternoon to consider proposals of its finance committee on a group insurance program.

FAILS TO ARRIVE

Martin failed to arrive at the scheduled time, however, and the meeting was postponed until today after sufficient votes were obtained by Martin's opponents to extend the agenda for the meeting, it was learned.

Martin and his group had agreed that the agenda should be limited strictly to the insurance proposal, it was reported. With Martin's vote missing, sufficient strength was mustered on the issue by the "unity" party to open the meeting to other questions. The vote was reported as 12 to 11.

Martin held a 14-10 majority prior to this meeting. At the May meeting, he lost the vote of Richard T. Frankenstein, demoted vice-president.

MIGHT DEFEAT PLAN

Whether the two members who swung to "unity" on the agenda issue would stay there on more vital questions remained in doubt, but it was held possible that the insurance plan might be defeated.

The plan calls for establishment of the UAW in the insurance agency business to offer group life policies to members. Such insurance now is offered factory workers through the management.

If Martin lost control of the board, it would be the first time since he was elected president of the UAW in April, 1936.

(Excerpt from "Detroit News" June 9, 1938)

Supporters of Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), remained away from a scheduled board meeting of the union today to prevent a quorum after Martin's control of the board was threatened.

A quorum, under union rules, is 17. Martin's opponents can only muster 11 votes.

Martin's supporters predicted he would retain his control when all members of the board arrived here. Ivan Carey, of Los Angeles, and Frank Tucci, of New York City, were en route by airplane. Martin was reported in Detroit, after a trip to the East, but did not appear at today's meeting. Both groups were in caucus this afternoon.

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PLAN EXPLAINED

The insurance plan for establishment of the UAW in the insurance agency business to offer group life policies to members. Such insurance now is offered factory workers through the management.

If Martin lost control of the board, it would be the first time since he was elected president of the UAW in April, 1936.

BOARD EXHIBIT 23

(Excerpt from "Detroit News", June 10, 1938)

Absence of a quorum of the executive board again today postponed the awaited showdown of opposing factions for control of the United Automobile Workers Union (CIO). The showdown is expected to settle the question of whether Homer Martin, president, has lost control of the executive board to a coalition headed by Richard T. Frankenstein, former close ally of Martin.

Martin, after absenting himself from the board meeting Thursday, left Detroit for Washington, by plane Thursday night. Board members would not discuss his departure, since Martin is the only official spokesman for the group.

Supporters of Martin, however, said today that Martin took the trip to discuss "certain things" with John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, with which the UAW is affiliated.

Accompanying Martin in Washington are Loren Houser, of Detroit; F. J. Michel, of Milwaukee, and Delmond Garst, of St. Louis, Mo., all executive board members, and R. J. Thomas, a vice-president.

A FINISH FIGHT

It is understood Martin will lay the factional fight before Lewis and will charge his opponents with failure to abide by the "harmony program" adopted by the board last month.

Two weeks after the 24-man board had adjourned its regular May meeting with a unanimous vote of confidence in Martin and the other officers, and passed the "harmony program" submitted by Martin, the members were embroiled in a finish fight for control.

By remaining away from the board room Thursday, the Martin group prevented a quorum, and the meeting was postponed until today. The board has designated 17 as a quorum. The administration forces could stall the meeting indefinitely by failing to supply the quorum.

Opponents of Martin contend the delay costs the union \$500 a day because of providing for out-of-town board members in Detroit and other expenses. They asserted that the board received no word whatever Thursday from Martin.

CLAIM 12 VOTES

The Frankenstein group contended it had 12 votes assured, which would force Martin to vote on each question to keep even a tie vote. Martin had 14 votes previously, after he demoted Frankenstein during a row over an "end factionalism" program proposed by Frankenstein.

Martin's friends said they were confident, however, that they would retain their majority.

In a coup Wednesday afternoon as the board convened in the special session on call of Martin, the coalition led by Frankenstein, Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall, all vice-presidents, put through a motion to authorize appointment of an agenda committee.

The vote was reported as 11 to 8, with five members absent, including Walter P. Reuther, West Side Local president, who is ill. Reuther has voted

with the "unity" group now in the coalition. Names of the two Martin men who swung to the opposing side on this motion could not be ascertained.

MARTIN TOO LATE

Martin did not appear at the Wednesday meeting, which adjourned after the agenda action. He returned to the city from an eastern speaking tour, Thursday afternoon.

Consideration of a group insurance proposal was the only item on the agenda as announced by Martin in calling the special session. Martin supporters denied that the motion as passed could affect this agenda, which would prevent discussion of other controversial issues at this meeting.

Irvan Carey, Los Angeles, Calif., board member and Frank Tucci, New York member, were instructed to hasten to Detroit by plane to bolster the Martin forces, it was reported. Both arrived here Thursday evening. They had not intended to take part in the session, supposedly a routine, brief affair.

(Excerpt from "Detroit News", June 10, 1938)

John L. Lewis, CIO chief, intervened in internal discords of the United Automobile Workers Union today for the second time in a year. A meeting of the UAW was called for Sunday at 10 a. m. in Lewis' Washington office, presumably for a showdown of factions seeking UAW control.

Announcement of the Sunday meeting was telephoned to UAW headquarters here by Homer Martin, UAW president, who left Detroit for Washington by airplane Thursday night, after absenting himself from the executive board meeting here all day.

Martin is reported to face loss of control of the executive board to a coalition headed by Richard T. Frankenstein, former assistant president.

In his telephone message today Martin said the Sunday meeting was to discuss a group insurance plan. Observers were convinced the meeting was to settle internal dissensions.

BOARD EXHIBIT 24

(Excerpt from "Detroit Free Press" June 11, 1938)

"I'll leave it to the judgment of the rank and file whether I speak for them or not," Frankenstein replied.

Vice Presidents Wyndham Mortimer, Ed Hall and Walter N. Wells, and Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes, and board members, Tracy Doll and Paul E. Miley, the latter of Cleveland, backed Frankenstein by asserting that he merely was stating matters of fact which had been "discussed and acted upon by a majority of the board."

This week's special board meeting was limited by Martin to a discussion of group insurance. There were several absentees Wednesday, including Martin himself. The group now claiming a majority, however, mustered 12 votes for expanding the agenda. Martinites left the meeting and a quorum vanished, however, before the action became final.

No disclosure has been made as to which two members switched their votes but five of the seven executive officers are now understood to be dissenters. They are Frankenstein, Hall, Mortimer and Wells, vice presidents, and Secretary Addes. Others understood to have continued in unity group activity are Reuther, Doll, Miley, Ellsworth Kramer, of Toledo; R. E. Resinger, of Cleveland, and Leo LaMotte.

Items in the so-called expanded agenda are understood to concern the finance committee, the woman's auxiliary, the Ford drive and organization of WPA workers.

As to the finance committee, Frankenstein claimed that Martin explained before unanimous adoption of the twenty-point program that it was not intended that it be permanently established in Detroit with administrative powers and that the resolution so interpreted has not been complied with.

"It must have come as a surprise to Martin to find that his majority has dwindled to a minority."

(Excerpt from "Detroit News" June 11, 1938)

Warring factions in the United Automobile Workers (CIO) today prepared to take their deadlocked international executive board and their other troubles to John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, in Washington, D. C.

The question as to whether Homer Martin, president, will lose his majority control on the board to Richard T. Frankenstein, former ally and now a coalition leader, apparently will be determined in Lewis' office, where the board was summoned to convene Sunday.

Meanwhile, Martin and Frankenstein brought the fight into the open with public denunciations of each other. The board was at least on the verge of a tie vote, so close that Martin carried the issue to Lewis rather than take a test in the board room here.

Frankenstein contended his group had 12 votes assured, enough to block any Martin move, but the latter's supporters insisted Martin had at least 13 votes. Walter N. Wells, a vice-president, announced he was supporting Frankenstein. Wells formerly had been in Martin's camp. Frankenstein refused to reveal the other member he contended had swung to the coalition.

Martin formerly had 14 votes to 10 for the opposition. Frankenstein in a public statement referred to his group as the "majority group" and consoled Martin for "seeing his majority dwindle to a minority."

In a heated exchange of statements sprinkled with "liar" and stronger words, Frankenstein and a Martin spokesman Friday debated the agenda which the coalition sought to pass for the session.

SPOKESMAN FOR MARTIN

Martin's spokesman, who declined to be identified, accused the coalition group of advocating "abolition of the finance committee, the women's auxiliary and the WPA set-up, as well as reorganization of the Ford organizing drive."

To this, Frankenstein replied that his group "wants to demand that the resolutions passed unanimously by the executive board last month be adhered to and not violated at the whim of any individual."

He said the group advocated removal of present directors of the women's auxiliary and substitution of an international vice-president as director, as an economy move. Miss Eve Stone and Mrs. J. J. Kennedy now head the auxiliary.

Frankenstein said his group objected to extension of the finance committee duties beyond those listed by Martin at the meeting last month, when, Frankenstein contended, Martin promised the committee would not be established on a permanent basis.

'INSTRUCTIONS VIOLATED'

His group has not discussed the Ford committee but a recommendation on the subject came from the finance committee, he said. On the WPA question, he charged that William Taylor, WPA director, had "violated specific instructions of the board" in connection with the manner in which dues were to be collected in Detroit.

His group has no intention of seeking abolition of the women's auxiliary or of the WPA auxiliary, Frankenstein said.

As he spoke, Frankenstein was surrounded by Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall, vice-presidents, and Tracy M. Doll and Paul E. Miley, board members. They and other members of the coalition stated Frankenstein was speaking for the group and not as an individual, as charged in a statement issued by Martin.

Martin telephoned a statement to his office here. It charged that the action of the coalition "in opposing the policies of the UAW administration . . . is an indication of extreme bad faith, inasmuch as the last board meeting unanimously approved and signed a 20-point program to end factionalism in the union."

'WORD REPUDIATED'

"This move of the opposition can only be characterized as a repudiation of their word and an effort to revive factionalism which has been so destructive to the interests of the membership," the statement said. "Frankenstein speaks only as an individual and any statements he may make are his own personal opinions and do not represent the views either of the administration or the rank and file."

Frankenstein replied: "I am willing to leave it to the rank and file as to whether I speak for them or not, and as for 'bad faith,' since when is it 'bad faith' to vote by one's convictions? The harmony program did not provide for complete effacement of those who disagree with the president. The policy of the administration is made by a majority of the board, and we now have that majority."

BOARD EXHIBIT 25

Excerpt Detroit News, June 15, 1938.

Threats of a per capita tax strike against the United Automobile Workers Union (CIO) were heard today as a court battle impended over the tying up of the union's funds.

Other developments in the intense factional battle which has split the UAW were:

Five suspended officers denied charges of "communistic influences" fired at them by Homer Martin, president, and countered by calling Martin a "self-willed and irresponsible dictator" co-operating with Jay Lovestone, former national secretary of the Communist Party.

John L. Lewis, CIO chairman, sought desperately behind the scenes to restore peace in the UAW without court litigation or the threatened campaign for a special convention to oust Martin, it was reported in Washington.

Martin flew to New York for contract negotiations with an aircraft plant Tuesday following a two-hour conference with Lewis in Washington. Both refused comment.

The executive board will convene Thursday here to discuss a group insurance proposal and possibly to set dates for trials of the suspended men, officials said.

Martin and his 12 board supporters issued a statement today saying in part:

"The membership of the union and the administration are determined to have peace within the union; we are tired of the destructive factional activities pursued by certain elements in the UAW under the leadership of the suspended officers."

Ordered out of the headquarters in the Griswold Building, the suspended officers—Richard T. Frankenstein, Wyndham Mortimer, Walter N. Wells and Ed Hall, vice-presidents, and George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer—moved their personal belongings to their homes.

Presidents of Detroit UAW local unions were reported meeting today to protest the suspension.

HEADQUARTERS GUARDED

Martin followers were stationed as guards at the international headquarters to enforce rules barring visitors except by appointment. Anti-Martin unionists charged these were "strong-arm squads" but the Martin allies said they were just "conferring with officers."

The special convention which Martin's opponents threaten to seek in case the board expels the five officers might be delayed for many months by technicalities, it was conceded. The anti-Martin group pointed to reports that local unions were threatening to withhold per capita taxes. This would "starve" the administration into an early convention, some predicted, especially if the union treasury were frozen in litigation.

Martin's group scoffed at the tax "strike" report, contending they had pledges of support from many locals.

RECEIPTS DROP

Receipts Tuesday totaled approximately \$120 instead of the usual \$12,000 or more, it was reported. Locals are supposed to pay 37½ cents monthly to the international for each employed member. The union's treasury, depleted badly by the depression, had approximately \$100,000, including reserve funds, when payments were ordered held up, it was estimated.

Addes filed formal notice on the union's bank, advising officers that no funds should be paid out without his and Martin's signatures on checks. He threatened court action if any payments were made, it was reported.

Fred C. Pieper, chairman of the union's finance committee, said the treasury had been blocked temporarily by an order from Martin, but predicted that it would be released shortly with Delmond Garst, St. Louis board member, as acting secretary-treasurer.

A statement signed by the five suspended officers today said the group had "taken a stand for the establishment of a truly democratic union and not one controlled by the whims of a self-willed and irresponsible dictator." The group will rest its case on the decision of the rank and file, it said.

The following statement was made by Walter P. Reuther, president of the West Side Local, No. 174, UAW, and a member of the general executive board:

"I want to make it clear that I believe the war in the UAW must be stopped immediately. No amount of name-calling between international officers will stop wage cuts or organize competitive plants or solve the problems of the workers, unemployed or in the shops. The workers in the automobile industry will not tolerate a struggle for power between Martin and Frankenstein or anyone else, at a time when the full strength of the union must be thrown behind a constructive program for building the union.

"The absurd and illegal suspension of the five officers must be rescinded and all the officers immediately reinstated. Peace is possible on the basis of the 20-point program unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the general executive board."

BOARD EXHIBIT 26

Excerpts of the Detroit News, June 14, 1938.

Another development was a move by the insurgents to tie up the union's "\$2,000,000 a year" treasury.

The move to tie up the international's "\$2,000,000 a year" treasury was an initial step.

The anti-Martin group asserted that orders had been given the bank where union funds are deposited not to recognize checks, withdrawal slips or other papers unless they bore the signature of George F. Addes, suspended as secretary-treasurer.

Frankenstein, Addes and the others served official notice on the bank that withdrawals without Addes' consent would be illegal. The treasury, it was predicted, was headed for the courts.

BOARD EXHIBIT 27

June 15, 1938

Messrs. Maurice Sugar and
Samuel B. Keene
515 Barlum Tower
Detroit, Michigan
Gentlemen:

Confirming our telephone conversation of today, I am submitting this memorandum as a means of arriving at a conclusion whereby the mail addressed to Richard T. Frankenstein, George Addes, Wyndham Mortimer, Ed Hall, and Walter Wells, at the offices of the International Union, United Automobile Workers in the Griswold Building, may be segregated by the Post Office Department, and proper distribution thereof made according to the nature of the mail. That is to say, we suggest that the mail addressed in the manner aforesaid, be held at the Post Office, and examined several times a day by representatives of the International Union and your clients or their representatives, so that a division of the mail may be made, in order that the mail which obviously and properly belongs to the International Union may be turned over to the International, with the contents thereof, and the mail of a personal character belonging to your clients because of such personal character, may be delivered to them.

We are making this suggestion in the hope that an amicable arrangement can be worked out so that the mail that your clients would receive because of their past fiduciary relationship, as representatives of the Union, can be delivered to the Union, with no interruption to the work of the Union.

We are perfectly willing to stipulate that any agreement such as you would make in compliance with this suggestion would in no way be a waiver of any right or claim which your clients might have because of their suspension from their respective offices by the action of the International Union. In other words, we are anxious that the work of the Union may not be embarrassed by reason of the mail that properly belongs to the Union and the contents thereof, being kept from the Union, just because letters that properly belong to the Union have been addressed to your clients as individuals.

May I emphasize the fact that we are most anxious that an understanding be arrived at in this matter in order that there may be no interruption of the normal activity of the Union. In the event that your clients feel unable to accept this suggestion, we shall have no other recourse but to find assistance in the proper tribunal.

We trust that you will be able to accede to this request.

Yours very truly,

Larry S. Davidow

BOARD EXHIBIT 28

June 29, 1938

Mr. L. S. Davidow
3210 Book Tower
Detroit, Mich.
Dear Sir:

Referring to the matter of the mail for the suspended officers of the International Union U. A. W., I am in receipt of another letter from the Solicitor advising me that no further action regarding the disposition of mail addressed to these officers as such can be taken until they have a further statement regarding the successors of the officers.

I understand that Mr. Delmond Garst has been appointed Acting Secy.-Treas., but his appointment is protested by Mr. George F. Addes. This office was informed a few days ago that no successors to the four vice-presidents have been appointed, and therefore it would be impossible to obtain from their successors a statement regarding the work or the assignments to such officers. May I, therefore, request that you advise me in writing regarding the appointment or anticipated appointment of successors to the four vice-presidents, including a statement as to who is now taking care of the work formerly assigned to Messrs. Frankenstein, Mortimer, Hall and Wells.

Will you also include a statement as to the duties now being performed by Mr. Garst as successor to Mr. Addes.

I will appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible so that another letter may go to the Department in an endeavor to have this matter handled as quickly as possible. Please include in your letter names of the vice-presidents referred to in case anyone has been assigned to their duties.

Respectfully yours,
Roscoe B. Huston
Postmaster

BOARD EXHIBIT 29

July 6, 1938

Mr. Larry S. Davidow

3210 Book Tower Bldg.

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:

In reference to your letter of June 29, regarding mail addressed to the suspended officers of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, I am directed by the Solicitor for the Post Office Department to advise you and the various people concerned as follows:

Mail addressed to the individual officers, Griswold Bldg., not bearing titles or reference to the UAW to be delivered to the individuals at their present addresses.

Mail addressed to the individuals bearing officials titles or reference to the UAW to be delivered to the officers at present performing the work assigned to the suspended Secretary-Treasurer and the four Vice-Presidents.

In accordance with these instructions, I have directed that the mail which was held at this office be delivered to the officers of the Union; that addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer to Mr. Delmond Garst, and that for the Vice-Presidents to Mr. R. J. Thomas, who you state in your letter of June 29 is responsible for the work formerly done by the four suspended Vice-Presidents.

These instructions are issued with the understanding that if any mail is delivered to the officers of the Union which is intended for the suspended officers personally, it will be immediately returned to my office, enclosed in the original envelope so that proper delivery may be made of the mail.

In accordance with the instructions of the Solicitor, may I also ask that as soon as the pending litigation regarding this controversy is adjudicated, a copy of the decree of the court be furnished me so that I may transmit it to the Office of the Solicitor.

If there is anything regarding this matter which you do not understand, I will be pleased to have you advise me. I have also advised the officers concerned.

Respectfully yours,

Roscoe B. Huston

Postmaster

BOARD EXHIBIT 30

June 21, 1938

Postmaster

Federal Building

Fort and Shelby

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

I am herewith submitting two copies of the minutes of the meeting of the International Executive Board, International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, held Monday, June 13, 1938 in the City of Washington, and two copies of the Constitution of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America. The copies of the Constitution have been marked at appropriate places to make it possible for you to easily find those provisions which, in my opinion, support the position of the International Union regarding the claim of the Union for all mail addressed to Messrs. Richard T. Frankenstein, George F. Addes, Wyndham Mortimer, Ed Hall and Walter N. Wells, whether mail is addressed to them personally or in the capacity as officers, so long as the mail is addressed to the offices of the International Union, Griswold Building, Detroit, that such mail belongs to the Union.

First may I make clear the position of the International Union. It is the claim of the Union that whatever mail is received by any of the above-named gentlemen, addressed to the International Union headquarters in the Griswold Building, Detroit, has been sent to them because of their fiduciary relationship with the International Union. That is to say, they receive the mail at the International Union headquarters only because they were officers and agents of the International Union. The assumption, we claim, is that all mail addressed to them at the Union headquarters must be mail affecting Union affecting Union business. Mail addressed to these men at their homes would be mail affecting their personal affairs. In any event, if there is any question about mail addressed to these men without any reference to their positions as officers of the Union, such mail should be held by the Post Office, to be opened in the presence of representatives of the Union and the five men, so that an examination of that particular mail might be made and it might be assigned to the proper persons.

May I now indicate to you the action that has been taken, in which the International Union claims supports the position of the Union that the five men above-mentioned are no longer entitled to the mail above-described, but that it should be delivered to the International Union at its offices in the Griswold Building, Detroit. At the outset I, as President of the International Union, exercising the power conferred upon me in Article 12, Section 1, Paragraph 3 on Page 22, marked "A" in the enclosed copy of the Constitution, suspended the five men above mentioned, all of whom held position as International officers, Messrs. Frankenstein, Mortimer, Hall and Wells having been vice-presidents, and Mr. George F. Addes Secretary-Treasurer.

The International Executive Board is empowered by the Constitution to fill any vacancies of the International Union offices caused by the death, removal or resignation of that officer, and such action requires only a majority vote of the entire International Executive Board. The authority for this action you will find in Article 10, Section 8 of the Constitution, beginning at the bottom of Page 19 and continuing on the top of Page 20, marked "B." You will note by reference to the minutes of the International

Executive Board meeting held on Monday, June 13, 1938 in Washington, that a proper resolution was adopted by the International Executive Board by a majority vote of the Board, appointing Delmond Garst acting Secretary-Treasurer. For your further information, may I say that the International Executive Board consists of twenty-four members, of whom seven are, respectively, 1 president, 5 vice-presidents and 1 secretary-treasurer, and the other 17 are elected as members of the Board from various districts fixed by the Constitution. The language of the Constitution that describes this situation, you will find in Article 10, Sections 10 and 11 on Page 20, marked "C."

For your further information, I should like to direct your attention to the fact that action of the International President and the International Executive Board is subject to review only by appeal to the International Convention. The authority for this position you will find in Article 18, Section 2 of the Constitution on Page 32, marked "D." You will also be interested to know that no member has any right to resort to the civil courts for redress on any matter of discipline within the organization until he has exhausted the remedies within the organization. Authority for this position you will find in Article 18, Section 6 of the Constitution, found on Page 38 and marked "E." In this connection you will also be interested to know that any member who violates this position becomes liable to summary expulsion by the International Executive Board.

In conclusion may I express to you my appreciation of the fairness which has characterized your department in an effort to handle a difficult situation. However, I am sure that you will be impressed with the authorities I have quoted that the position of the International Union, as defined herein, is correct, and that you will have no hesitancy in ordering the delivery to the International Union at its headquarters all mail addressed to the above mentioned men in their official capacity, and the other mail addressed to them as individuals in care of this office to be held until either by mutual agreement or by authority of your department, such mail is opened in the presence of representatives of the International Union and representatives of the five men, so that whatever the mail discloses will determine to whom the mail should go, mail affecting Union business to go to the Union, and the mail affecting the individual person to go to him.

I shall appreciate hearing from you as quickly as possible.

Sincerely your,
Homer Martin
International President

BOARD EXHIBIT 31

June 29, 1938

Mr. Roscoe B. Huston
Postmaster
United States Post Office
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

In reply to your communication of the 29th inst., we wish to advise you, first, that Mr. R. J. Thomas, Vice-President of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, is taking care of and is responsible for the work formerly done by Messrs. Frankenstein, Mortimer, Hall and Wells. Mr. Thomas has his office in the headquarters of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, on the 11th floor of the Griswold Building, Detroit.

In response to your inquiry concerning Mr. Delmond Garst, we wish to advise you that Mr. Delmond Garst, as appears by the copy of the resolution sent you, is acting Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, and as such, is performing all the duties and acts of the International Secretary-Treasurer, as defined and described in the Constitution of the International Union, of which you have a copy.

For your information, it may be said that President Homer Martin has preferred charges against George F. Addes, Richard T. Frankenstein, Wyndham Mortimer, Ed Hall and Walter Wells, concerning which charges, a trial will be held before the Executive Board on July 25, 1938. In the interim each of these five persons is suspended and has been fully relieved of all of his duties, so that in fact each has no right to hold himself out as an International officer or to attempt to do any work as an International officer.

We trust that this is the information you require, and that you will be able to make a favorable decision at the earliest possible moment. Appreciating your courtesies in this matter, we are

Yours very truly,
Davidow & Davidow
Larry S. Davidow

LSD:NY

BOARD EXHIBIT 32

July 11, 1938

Mr. Roscoe Huston

Postmaster

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find two copies each of (1) resolution removing George F. Addes from office in the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, and expelling him from the International Union, and (2) resolution electing Delmond Garst in Addes' place and stead.

We trust there will be no difficulty in having mail that belongs to the International Union properly taken care of.

Appreciating your courtesy in this matter, we are

Yours very truly,

Davidow & Davidow

Larry S. Davidow

LSD:NY

BOARD EXHIBIT 33

The undersigned members in good standing of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, hereby depose and state that they have collectively and each of them, seen a telegram sent to Brother Paul H. Steffes, financial secretary of Local 75, and signed by Ed Hall; the contents to the best of their recollection which were as follows:

"Paul Steffes:

"Suggest you withhold per capita tax to International. Serious turmoil, four vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer suspended. Urge immediate convention.

Signed: Ed Hall"

George Kiehler

Lawrence Carlstrom

John Zastron

Roy H. Speth

BOARD EXHIBIT 34

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE } SS:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
23rd day of June, 1938, at Milwaukee, Wis.
D. W. Kissinger, Notary Public.

4263 Cass Avenue
Detroit, Michigan
June 16, 1938

To the Officers and Members of All
Local Unions Affiliated with the
International Union, United Automobile
Workers of America.

Greetings:

You have undoubtedly been advised to forward funds belonging to the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, to Delmond Garst. This is to advise you that the sending of any funds belonging to the International in this manner is illegal. The undersigned, elected to the office of Secretary-Treasurer by unanimous vote of the duly accredited representatives of 400,000 automobile workers and under the Constitution of the International Union, is charged with the responsibility of safeguarding and properly accounting for its funds. This responsibility I have faithfully discharged and propose to continue to discharge, as set forth in Article XII, paragraph 2 of the Constitution which reads:

"The International Secretary-Treasurer shall be the custodian of the funds of the International Union and at the direction of the International Executive Board shall deposit all funds of the International Union in some responsible bank or banks, etc."

And by the provisions of the Constitution, I have furnished a surety company bond in the amount of \$50,000.00 in order to protect the members of the International Union.

It is my position that the only cause for which I may be discharged is for any breach of faith with the members of the International Union in the discharge of these duties. No such charges have been made. I cannot recognize any attempt to deprive me of my responsibilities by reason of any whim or caprice. I am now and have been at all times ready to make a complete and full accounting of my stewardship and will invite the same by any members of the International Union.

In order to protect the funds of the International Union and to discharge the mandate of the Constitution, all funds payable to the International Union should be directed to me, George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer, International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, 4263 Cass Avenue, Apartment 7, Detroit, Michigan.

Assuring you that I shall continue to do everything within my power to safeguard the vital interests of the International Union and the entire membership, I am with kindest best wishes

Fraternally yours,

George F. Addes

International Secretary-Treasurer

NOTE: (Due to having been forcefully ejected from my office in the International Headquarters, I have not been able to send this communication on official stationery. Please address your communications to me at the above mentioned address.)

4263 Cass Avenue
Detroit, Michigan
June 18, 1938

To The Recording Secretaries
Of All Local Unions of the
International Union, United
Automobile Workers of America
Dear Brother:

Enclosed you will find two resolutions upon which your local should take action.

The one entitled: "Resolution of Protest for Suspension of Officers," should be adopted immediately, providing one similar to it has not already been passed by your local.

If by July 1st, the provisions of this first resolution have not been complied with your Local should then adopt the second resolution, entitled "Resolution Requesting Special Convention."

These steps should be taken with as little delay as possible so that the present crisis which is endangering the welfare of our Union will not be definitely prolonged.

Immediately on taking action on these resolutions, copies should be rushed to the following: Homer Martin, Griswold Building, Detroit, Michigan; John L. Lewis, Chairman CIO, United Mine Workers, Washington, D. C.; and George F. Addes, 4263 Cass Avenue, Apartment 7, Detroit, Michigan.

Please contact your Financial Secretary. He has received a letter from Secretary-Treasurer, George F. Addes in regard to finances.

A letter containing an explanation of the true facts of this entire matter is being sent to the President of your local union.

With sincerest wishes for a strong, united and democratic Union, we are

Fraternally yours,

Ed Hall

Walter Wells

George F. Addes

Wyndham Mortimer

Richard T. Frankenstein

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST FOR SUSPENSION OF OFFICERS

WHEREAS: President Homer Martin, has illegally suspended five General Officers of the International Union, and,

WHEREAS: This suspension has caused irreparable damage to our entire membership, as well as the entire C. I. O. and,

WHEREAS: This condition is causing division in the ranks of the workers at a time when there should be solidarity for the purpose of fighting wage-cuts, unemployment and the general forces of reaction,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the alleged suspended officers be forthwith returned to their proper offices, and duties, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That John L. Lewis, be requested to use his good offices to intercede and adjust any Administrative differences, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That, in the event of President Martin's refusal to comply with the above resolves, by July 1st, 1938, that action necessary be taken immediately, to call a Special Convention, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That, copies of this resolution be sent to: President Homer Martin,

International Union, United Automobile Worker,
1100 Griswold Building,
Detroit, Michigan

George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer,
4263 Cass Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

John L. Lewis,
Chairman, CIO,
United Mine Workers Offices,
Washington, D. C.

uopwa No. 5
CIO

RESOLUTION REQUESTING SPECIAL CONVENTION

WHEREAS: There exists a grave crisis within our International Union at the present time, and

WHEREAS: This condition is endangering Local Union contracts, wage standards and the general working conditions of our members; and threatening the very existence of our Union, and

WHEREAS: We are of the opinion that the solution of this problem can be brought about only by action of the rank and file membership of our International Union, through a special convention,

NOW, BE IT RESOLVED: That in accordance with Article 6, Section 3, of the Constitution of our International Union, we, the members of Local No. do hereby request and instruct the President of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, within 10 days of the receipt of written request as provided in Article 6, Section 3, of the Constitution to provide for and begin a referendum vote (to be conducted within a period of 30 days) of the members of the Union upon the following question: The calling of a special convention of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, to be held in the City of Detroit, Michigan, 60 days following the casting of a vote in favor of such special convention, to consider and act upon the following matters, which matters shall be stated in the call for such convention:

- (1) The vacating of all offices of the International Union, including the offices of Board, the same to be done at such special convention by amendment to the Constitution or otherwise.
- (2) The election at such special convention of all officers of the International Union, including the members of the International Executive Board.

When your Local concurs in this resolution, kindly send identical copies to:

President Homer Martin, 1100 Griswold Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer, 4263 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.

John L. Lewis, Chairman CIO, United Mine Workers, Washington, D. C.

BOARD EXHIBIT 36

4263 Cass Avenue

Detroit, Michigan

June 21, 1938

Fellow Workers:

Our Union is in danger. Our great Union which we have all fought for and built, which has brought industrial freedom, security and other great improvements into our working lives, has been placed in jeopardy by the recent action of President Martin and those associated with him on the International Executive Board.

This comes at a moment, too, when solidarity is most essential in the face of widespread unemployment, of concerted efforts on the part of the manufacturers to slash wages, beat down working standards and destroy our Union. These disastrous actions, moreover, give comfort to all the reactionaries of the land and weaken the strength and solidarity of progressives for this year's all-important elections. In particular, they endanger the possibility of re-electing the great liberal Governor, Frank Murphy, in the key auto state of Michigan.

What could have led President Martin and his associates to take his unheard-of step? In a letter dated June 15, addressed to all locals, the charge of insubordination was leveled against the suspended officers. In particular, they were accused of seeking "to overthrow the unanimous action of the Board in its previous meeting."

Do these charges conform with the facts? On Wednesday, June 8th, the Executive Board met in Detroit upon call of President Martin to consider a plan for insurance to be furnished by the International. But once they were spent in traveling to and from the meeting, it was thought not at all improper to add several other important subjects to the agenda. This decision was approved by a vote of 13 to 5.

This act seems simple and logical enough. Yet President Martin, who for some reason or other was absent from the meeting he had called, saw something terribly sinister in it. For two days he continued to absent himself from the Board sessions and since a majority of his associates did likewise, no quorum was present and business could not be conducted. On Saturday, June 11, he adjourned the sessions by letter, an act that is unconstitutional since this can be done only by the Board itself.

That same day he called on the Board to reconvene in Washington on the following day, Sunday, June 12, but this was changed again and instead an informal meeting was held that afternoon with John L. Lewis, Chairman of the C. I. O., all board members being present. Here for the first time the plan to suspend the officers was revealed. Brother Lewis argued strenuously against such a disastrous step, saying that in his opinion no evidence had been submitted that showed a violation of the 20 Point Program or any good Union principle, and that the only differences were minor administrative ones which could easily be adjusted. But the advice of the leader of the C. I. O. was not heeded and on the following day, Monday, June 13, President Martin went through with his plan.

This suspension was clearly illegal for the following reasons:

1. The Constitution gives the President the power to suspend officers only in an "emergency", but no emergency of any kind existed upon which the suspension could be based.

2. Since the Executive Board, the ruling body of the International Union between Conventions, had never gone out of continuous session, it, and not President Martin, had the power to take such action,

if desired.

Yet no charges were filed against the suspended officers who on Tuesday, June 14, were forcefully ejected from their offices in the International Headquarters. Out of fear for the Union's funds, Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes, who had been elected unanimously the financial guardian of our Union, took all steps in his power to protect those funds, warning the banks which held them that he could not be held responsible for any money withdrawn without his signature. When the funds were released despite this, a letter was sent to President Martin and to his associates on the Board containing the following closing sentence:

"Further, you are warned that if so much as a single cent of this money is used by you to further your illegal design, or is used for any purpose other than that which is a lawful and proper Union function, you will promptly be called upon to answer for your misconduct."

This is a short history of the events in this case. President Martin has further accused the suspended officers of trying to seize power. Such was his interpretation of the Executive Board's majority decision to change the agenda of its session. Can President Martin possibly think it is unconstitutional for a majority of the Board to vote against him? Yet Article 5 of our Constitution specifically states that "between conventions the highest tribunal shall be the International Executive Board"; a provision that he was evidently prepared to obey only so long as he could command a majority on that Board.

But once that majority was endangered, he was apparently ready to go to any extremes to retain his autocratic control. Already, he has suspended five members of the 24 man Board. He has threatened six others with suspension. It is but a step to the point where he would feel capable of suspending even a larger number, a clear majority or to carry the thing to its logical conclusion, he might oust the entire Board, and after acting as sole prosecutor, judge and jury he could rule unhindered to the destruction of all democracy in our Union!

The illegally suspended officers have no intention of allowing the personal issue to enter into this question. This matter is far more important than any person or persons. The fate of these officers as individuals is as nothing compared to that of the hundreds of thousands of our members, whose welfare is now imperiled by these autocratic and tragic acts.

It is not only our own Union which will suffer but the great C. I. O. as well, of which we are an important division and which cannot help but be affected unless these actions are drastically corrected.

The duty of all of us is clear and inescapable. We must fight for the re-establishment of democracy in our Union. We must end these disruptive and self-willed actions and make the U. A. W. once more an organ for the betterment of our conditions and not for the manipulation of a power-mad individual or group.

Fellow Workers! Let us not be provoked in this crisis into giving way to pessimism or despair. Now more than ever must we hold our ranks firm. We have met far greater obstacles in the past and have triumphed over them. We will conquer the present ones as well and come out stronger than ever! Yours for a powerful, honest and democratic Union!

Fraternally,

Ed Hall

George F. Addes

Wyndham Mortimer

Walter Wells

Richard Frankenstein

(NOTE: A letter on finances has been sent your Financial Secretary. Also one containing two resolutions for your consideration has been sent to your Recording Secretary.)

uopwa No. 5

CIO

(NOTE: Due to being forcibly ejected from our offices, these letters are being sent on plain stationery instead of the usual letterhead.)

BOARD EXHIBIT 37

4263 Cass Avenue
Detroit, Michigan
June 24, 1938

To the Financial Officers of all Local Unions
Affiliated with the I. U. U. A. W. A.,
a member of the C. I. O.

Greetings:

A letter dated June 23, 1938, was sent you from the International Office, in which an attempt is made to intimidate you by threatening action of the Bonding Company if per capita tax is not paid to the International Union.

I have checked with and sought legal advice in this manner and have been advised that the Bonding Company can not prosecute any Financial Officer if the per capita tax is paid to the writer, who is legally the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union.

More than that, I have checked with the Bonding Company and they also advise that they will not take any action should the Local Union pay its tax to me. It is very evident that certain people are trying to use the Bonding Company to do their conniving and underhanded work.

I merely write this letter to advise you what is what, and what can be done along these lines. In every instance, do not hesitate to pay your tax to the above address, as I am still the legal Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union.

I wish to point out again that this tax that is being paid to this office will not be expended, but will positively be held in safe keeping until this matter is adjusted to the satisfaction of the rank-and-file of the International Union.

With every best wish, and kindest regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE F. ADDES,

International Secretary-Treasurer

GFA:ims

uopwa No. 5

CIO

BOARD EXHIBIT 38 (Postal Telegraph)

1938 June 14 AM 3 13

CD7 25 NL—Da Washington DC 13

Dick Coleman 573

823½ West Pico Losa

Well Frankenstein Mortimor Hall Adds suspended John L very much against this and so told Martin Funds of International have been tied up Letter follows.

WALTER WELLS.

BOARD EXHIBIT 39

MR. L. N. DEVETTE

CC—Messrs. Kanaar

Feb. 28th, 1938

Koch

Kennedy

Cook

LeBoeuf

Grierson

Mathieson

We are operating a very large plant, functioning under very diversified processes. We have brought products into this plant to promote diversification in order to level employment. Our departmental setups, processing and methods are entirely different from other plants that might even be considered to function on a comparable basis. I feel that one must live in this plant over a long period of time to even begin to understand the problems which daily confront ourselves and our bargaining committee.

I have noted lately a tendency for outsiders to feel eligible to sit in the bargaining committee. We are familiar with Union principles, and we know our bargaining committee are familiar and sincere toward our daily problems as they effect the betterment of the company as well as themselves as employees.

When we established a contract, it was agreed that a bargaining committee composed of employees, and including Mr. O'Connor as Chairman of the bargaining committee of our Local No. 404, would be the common bargaining agency. Because of the fine co-operation on the part of Mr. Michael Taylor and Mr. Walter Wells, who assisted in drawing up our Agreement, and who are familiar and close—thru years of contact—with our problems, I am extending a cordial invitation to these two gentlemen at all times to sit, as men, in any bargaining committee that our employees, or ourselves, so designate.

I do not authorize any outsiders, regardless of their international affiliations, to sit in any bargaining committee here.

I am requesting Mr. DeVette to see in any future meetings or conferences that no strange faces, regardless of international affiliation, are present, except those mentioned above.

H. L. SPENCER,

Plant Manager.

BOARD EXHIBIT 40**COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION**

New Jersey Regional Office
17-19 William Street, Room 201
Newark, N. J.

May 5, 1938

Mr. Richard T. Frankenstein, Vice President
United Automobile Workers of America
Griswold Building
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Dick:

As you undoubtedly know, I am with the U. M. W. in New Jersey and upon being removed from the auto situation for some time, I view with alarm the situation in auto itself.

Looking from the outside in, having to work with unions outside of our industry, I can see and feel the repercussions of our scrap throughout the C. I. O. I can also feel the repercussions whenever any incident occurs in Michigan and the eastern press plays it up.

To give you an example: I am working on the Johns-Manville Corporation plant in Manville, New Jersey fighting a company union. The company union put out a handbill reproducing the New York Times story of the dues drive in Flint with screaming headlines saying the UAW black jacks its members for their dues and going on to say that the CIO was not interested in the workers' problems inside the plant or obtaining job security, increased wages, etc., the CIO's paramount interest is in collecting dues. This is just one instance for me to point out, Dick.

Reading in the papers of your stand against factionalism sure has my 100% support and I will help wherever possible to bring about the ending of factionalism not only for the good of our union but for the good of the CIO.

I intended writing a report on the auto situation here in the east to be submitted to the general executive board meeting. However, I have been so busy, it has been almost impossible for me to do so. I intend to be in Detroit in several weeks and would like to talk to you regarding the eastern set up which at the present time is very discouraging to the workers here.

Since I have been here, I have been contacted by a committee of workers from the Linden plant of GM asking what we are going to do about this.

After learning that several hundred are working out of 2,000, I advised no active organizing campaign at this time until Jersey City is broken into and some definite concessions have been made in Hudson County.

Saturday night, Jerry O'Connell and John Bernarr are speaking in Journal Square in Jersey City. We are taking our boys over. I was on the Square last Saturday when Norman Thomas was hustled out of town. Sentiment is being built in Jersey City against Hague on these regular Saturday night occurrences.

It is going to be quite a scrap to break this machine control, but I think if we all work together as we did in Michigan, that it can be done and will be done.

Hoping for your continued success and hoping to hear from you, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
Robert C. Travis, State Director
United Mine Workers of America Dist. 50.

rc:h
uopwa 7

BOARD EXHIBIT 41

June 1, 1938

Mr. Robert C. Travis, State Director
United Mine Workers of America District 50
17-19 William Street, Room 201
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Bob:

It was nice of you to write me with regards the factional situation in the International. I assure you that I will not veer from the position which I have taken and I only regret that I did not see things a little differently in the past.

I agree with you that such a situation cannot exist as it has been without taking with it our fine organization. I appreciate your support and I assure you that it won't be misplaced.

Looking forward to an opportunity of talking to you in person, I am with best personal wishes

Fraternally yours,
Richard T. Frankenstein
International Vice-President.

rtf/ab

BOARD EXHIBIT 42

WHEREAS: George R. Addes was properly suspended by President Homer Martin on June 13, 1938, and

WHEREAS: The International Executive Board, following the suspension of George F. Addes did, by proper and legal action, elect Delmond Garst Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union, and

WHEREAS: Said George F. Addes has willfully and persistently flouted, disregarded and defied the authority of the International Union by continuing to hold himself out as Secretary-Treasurer, and

WHEREAS: Said George F. Addes has refused to abide by the action and decisions of the International Union as described in the Constitution, and

WHEREAS: Said George F. Addes has advised Financial Secretaries of local unions to violate the Constitution of the International Union and has urged them to refuse to deliver to the Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union the monthly per capita taxes due said International Union, and

WHEREAS: Said George F. Addes has persistently, since June 13, 1938, jeopardized the organizational activities of the International Union by attempting to paralyze the financial activities of the International Union, and

WHEREAS: Said George F. Addes, by reason of his aforementioned acts and false pretenses, has diverted monies and property from the International Union that properly belong to it, and

WHEREAS: Said George F. Addes has refused to answer questions upon his trial and has refused to submit any evidence in his own behalf, and

WHEREAS: Sufficient and competent evidence has been produced in support of the charges made against said George F. Addes, in keeping with Article 17 of the Constitution of the International Union,

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that George F. Addes is guilty of all the specifications of the charges made against him,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said George F. Addes is hereby removed from the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that by virtue of the authority and powers vested in this International Executive Board under the Constitution of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, said George F. Addes is hereby expelled from membership in the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be mailed to said George F. Addes, Special Delivery, Registered Mail, Return Receipt Requested,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution and a statement of the hearing and trial of George F. Addes be prepared by the International President and sent to all the local unions in the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America.